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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography relating to white ethnic studies is intended to assist teachers of English and social sciences in high schools and colleges in improving the self-image of students who have immigrant parents and grandparents. Most references are concerned primarily with America and the American scene, writers whose primary language is not English have been included only if their works have been translated. The bibliography has been divided first to list anthologies dealing with the white ethnic experience, then to list fiction, drama, poetry, biography, history, and criticism dealing with European ethnic groups in America (Dutch, German, Greek, Hungarian, Armenian, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Scandinavian, and Slavic). Whether or not a book is in print or available in paper is indicated. In many cases, titles of books no longer in print have been included because of their importance in presenting some aspect of the immigrant experience and their value to researchers and scholars. A key is also included to identify some important subject or subjects with which each work concerns itself. (WR)

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MULTI-ETHNIC LITERATURE:

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON EUROPEAN ETHNIC GROUP LIFE IN AMERICA

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NATIONAL PROJECT ON ETHNIC AMERICA
A Depolarization Program of THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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MULTI-ETHNIC LITERATURE:

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON EUROPEAN ETHNIC GROUP LIFE IN AMERICA

by

BABETTE F. INGLEHART
Chicago State University

and

ANTHONY R. MANGIONE
Brooklyn College
City University of New York

Prepared for

The Conference on Multi-Ethnic Literature
Chicago State University
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INTRODUCTION

In May, 1972, the National Project on Ethnic America issued a bibliography on ETHNICITY IN AMERICAN GROUP LIFE, in conjuction with a meeting in Chicago of educators and community leaders titled The Illinois Consultation on Ethnicity in Education. The Consultation was part of an ongoing effort by the National Project, in cooperation with community-based and community-serving agencies, to develop multi-cultural policy and strategy approaches to problem solving and coalition building in the area of education.

That bibliography, while necessarily selective, proved to be very popular with educators and community leaders. It was not, however, targeted at high school and college literary courses, nor was it as comprehensive as this most recent bibliography prepared by Babette Inglehart and Anthony Roy Mangione for the Conference on Multi-Ethnic Literature at Chicago State University.

Their bibliography, like its predecessor, is a response to the demand for educational material which helps us understand the growing phenomenon of group identity in America. Coupled with this new awareness of diversity is the willingness of community groups, variously described as ethnics, minorities, women, senior citizens and working class Americans, to act upon their identities by demanding that human services, including educational services, be delivered in a manner that is sensitive to, and supportive of, group lifestyles and value systems.

In an age when the opportunities for group conflict are so numerous, it is necessary for our schools to build a learning environment in which students can achieve a healthy sense of their own identities as well as those of others. And because the history of America is largely the history of the migration and interaction of peoples from around the world, and from one region of this country to another, it is especially important for our schools to provide students with accurate, comparative information about (1) the various ways in which groups have adjusted (and are continuing to adjust) to the complexities of life in their new environment; and (2), the impact of that environment, interacting with the heritage of the migrant or ethnic group, on identity formation, family structure, political involvement, learning, social and economic mobility, the formation of institutions, etc.

Doctors Inglehart and Mangione have done an excellent job of fulfilling these needs in their useful annotated bibliography on European ethnic groups; and as they suggest in their preface, the bibliography should be used along with the many fine resource materials available on Black, Latino and Native American Studies.

We are indebted to Doctors Inglehart and Mangione for their perseverance and to Chicago State University for both hosting the Conference on Multi-Ethnic Literature and acting in a bridge-building role between scholars, authors, educators and community leaders on a subject of concern to all of us.

David G. Roth
Midwest Coordinator
National Project on Ethnic America

PREFACE

In recent years the "melting pot" ideal that all cultures in America would be, and should be, merged into one homogeneous American culture has proved invalid. Instead, we have come to recognize that our American society in one of cultural diversity and rich multi-ethnic traditions, which ought to be encouraged and sustained.

Traditionally, however, literature courses in high schools and colleges have paid little attention to works outside the Anglo-Saxon heritage, the frontier, and the Puritan experiences. Literary historians and scholars have, until recently, bypassed the contributions of most minority and immigrant writers. Literature about the ethnic experience in America is all too often absent from anthologies, curriculum guides, and book lists.

To meet this deficiency, we have prepared an annotated bibliography relating to white ethnic studies. We have limited our work to the documentation of European ethnic groups in order to avoid duplication of many fine resource materials that have already been developed in Black, Latino, and Native American Studies. It is our hope that teachers, made aware of the need to improve the self-image of ethnic-American students, will read widely from among the books that follow and will use representative works as an integral part of their teaching. In this way, teachers will be telling a story that has not been told -- without condescension or pity, free from stereotype, sentimentality, or hyperbole.

The immigrant story can be told without using material that exploits differences, fans ethnic discontent, or blinds students to their common aspirations. Ethnic studies, handled properly, can increase students' self-perception and understanding of others; it should not be used as a pretext to pull people apart.

This bibliography is necessarily selective, since the immigrant story has generated more good material than can reasonably be included, not only in the form of fiction and drama, but in autobiographies, memoirs, folk songs and ballads, letters and journals. Since this work has been prepared to assist teachers of English and Social Sciences in high schools and colleges in improving the self-image of students who have immigrant parents and grandparents, most references are concerned primarily with America and the American scene. Writers whose primary language is not English have been included only if their works have been translated.

The bibliography has been divided as follows: anthologies dealing with the white ethnic experience; literature of 10 European ethnic groups in America; history, autobiography, and criticism. Each entry is starred once or twice, indicating *in print or **in paper, according to the latest editions of Books in Print and Paperbound Books in Print. For the addresses of publishers and the latest prices, readers should refer to these volumes.

In many cases, titles of books no longer in print have been included because of their importance in presenting some aspect of the immigrant

experience and their value to researchers and scholars. It is also hoped that publishers will be encouraged to reprint works of importance and value which have long been unavailable to the general reader.

We have also included a key to some important subject or subjects with which each work concerns itself. While recognizing that works of literature are not textbooks "about" topics like acculturation, family breakdown, or inter-ethnic relations, nevertheless we know that they can provide valuable first-hand documentation of these processes. The purpose of this key is to aid educators and researchers who are interested in comparative ethnic studies to find common topics treated along ethnic lines. The topics and their abbreviations are as follows:

Ch	Childhood in America
CL	Culture loss or maintenance
EC	Ethnic communities, traditions, culture
Ed	Education
FS	Family Structure
G	Generational conflict
I	Identity problems
I-E	Inter-Ethnic relations
MM	Moving into the Mainstream (Americanization)
NW	Coming to the New World
OW	Leaving the Old World
P	Politics in ethnic communities
R	Religion
SP	Social problems: crime, delinquency, slums, etc.
W	Work

Babette F. Inglehart
Anthony Roy Mangione

May 10, 1974

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ANTHOLOGIES DEALING WITH THE WHITE ETHNIC EXPERIENCE

**Brooks, Charlotte. (ed.) The Outnumbered. New York: Dell, 1967.

Stories, essays, and poems about minority groups by America's leading writers. Anthology includes material by Willa Cather (on the Bohemians); Stephen V. Benet (on the Irish); Donn Byrne (on the Italians); Bernard Malamud (on the Jews); and William Saroyan (on the Armenians).

**Demarest, David P. and Lamdin, Lois S. (eds.) The Ghetto Reader. New York: Random House, 1970.

Although this anthology stresses literature on the Afro-American experience, it includes the analogous experiences of white and brown ghettoes. Focus throughout is on the problems of separation an alienation.

**Faderman, William and Bradshaw, Barbara. (ed.) Speaking for Ourselves. New York: Scott, Foresman, 1969.

Wide range of selections, although only 200-odd pages out of 600 pages are devoted to the white ethnic experience. Includes discussion questions and short introductions on the writers and their works. Selections included: Jewish-American, Italian-American, Greek-American, Polish-American, Armenian-American, Irish-American, Scandinavian-American, Russian-American. There are also references to other works by the authors whose material is included, dates of publication, and allied literature.

**Gross, Theodore L. (ed.) A Nation of Nations. New York: The Free Press, 1971.

A structured anthology based on the premise of inevitable merger of ethnic groups into the mainstream. Includes, among others, Mario Puzo, William Saroyan, Jo Pagano, Max Lerner, Philip Roth, John Logan, and Ole Rolvaag.

**Haslam, Gerald W. (ed.) Forgotten Pages of American Literature. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970. Manual included.

Similar to the anthologies listed above, although the material included merely touches on the white ethnic experience.

**Leinwand, Gerald. (ed.) Minorities All. New York: Washington Square Press, 1971.

One of a series designed to be text materials for urban schools. The focus is on the old and new immigrants who people the American cities, and their interaction. Includes photographs and selcted readings about most of the major ethnic groups. Recounts the effect of immigrants on the city, and the city on the immigrants.

**Miller, Wayne (ed.) A Gathering of Ghetto Writers: Irish, Italian, Jewish, Black and Puerto Rican. New York: New York University Press, 1972.

A thoughtful rendering of the contributions of five major ethnic groups, including Irish (Stephen Crane, James T. Farrell), Italian (Panunzio, Corsi, Di Donato, Fante, De Capite) and Jewish (Michael Gold, Anzia Yezierska, Henry Roth, Yuri Suhl). An excellent introduction offers a critical, historical, and social description of the immigrant experience.

**Rose, Peter I. (ed.) Nation of Nations: The Ethnic Experience and the Racial Crisis. New York: Random House, 1972.

An anthology of essays and articles by novelists, journalists, historians and sociologists addressing themselves to "the strains experienced by the various peoples who comprise the American nation." Includes views of ethnic groups by "outsiders" - James Fenimore Cooper, Henry James, and John Steinbeck - as well as by "insiders" - Jerre Mangione, James T. Farrell, Piri Thomas, Richard Wright,and Vine Deloria, Jr.

**Simon, Myron (ed.) Ethnic Writers in America. New York; Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1972.

Anthology based on historical development of ethnic writing; heavy emphasis on Black and Jewish writers; some Armenians and Irish.

**Wheeler, Thomas C. (ed.) The Immigrant Experience: The Anguish of Becoming American. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1972 Originally published in 1971.

Autobiographical memoirs of the ethnic experience include Irish (William Alfred), Italian (Mario Puzo), Norwegian (Eugene Boe), Jewish (Harry Roskolenko, and Polish (Czeslaw Milosz).

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE ARMENIAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A. Fiction and Drama

Hagopian, Richard. The Dove Brings Peace. New York: Farrar and Rinehart, 1944.

A collection of short stories about an Armenian family living in Massachusetts. Portrays attitudes of the first generation and the bewilderment of the offspring as the two groups come into conflict. G

Hagopian, Richard. Faraway the Spring. New York: Charles Scribner's, 1952.

A novel of immigrant life set in Revere, Massachusetts. Portrays a totally unlovable mother who professes tenderness toward her children. They, in turn, cross national boundaries in their friendship for Mario and Elinor Cataldo, Italian neighbors. FS; IE

*Hoogasian-Villa, Susie. One Hundred Armenian Tales and Their Folkloristic Relevance. Detroit, Michigan: Wayne State University Press, 1966.

A large collection of Armenian folktales gathered in Detroit, many of which comment directly upon problems of acculturation and all of which are useful in understanding the conflict of the old and new, foreign and domestic, in American life. Foreword sketches the history of Armenia and Armenian immigrants in the United States. MM

Housepian, Marjorie. A Houseful of Love. New York: Random House, 1957.

Humorous novel, episodically framed, depicting the various members of an unpredictable Armenian-American family of irrepressible optimists. Its principal center of activity is Uncle Pousant's restaurant in New York City. FS

*Saroyan, Aram. Meet Uncle Aram. Boston: Haig H. Toumayan, 1970.

Series of stories, largely autobiographical, told by a master story-teller and uncle of William Saroyan.

**Saroyan, William. The Human Comedy. New York: Dell, 1973. Reprint of the 1945 edition.

Set in the California town of Ithaca. Story of the Macauley children and their mother, who must also be a father to them. FS

**Saroyan, William. My Name Is Aram. New York: Dell, 1973. Reprint of the 1940 edition.

Collection of fourteen short stories and sketches. They all deal with the boyhood of Aram, in the Armenian colony of Fresno, California. Ch

*Saroyan, William. Three Plays. New York: Harcourt, 1940.

Three plays in the lyrical, unconventional Saroyan style--without plot or sustained story line: "Love's Old Sweet Song," "My Hart's in the Highlands," and "The Time of Your Life."

Sourian, Peter. The Gate. New York: Harcourt, 1965.

Three generations of an Armenian-American family are depicted. One of the grandsons of the third generation becomes a successful architect. FS

Surmelian, Leon. I Ask You, Ladies and Gentlemen. New York: Dutton, 1945.

A biographical account of the massacre of the Armenians at the hands of the Turks. The childhood and early sorrow of a young Armenian writer who is uprooted from his native Armenia during the massacres, wanders through Turkey and Russia, and makes his way to the United States. OW; NW

Surmelian, Leon. "M. Farid." In Ethnic Writers in America. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1973. (ed.) Myron Simon.

A short story on Armenian-American life.

B. Criticism

*Balakian, Nona. The Armenian-American Writer: A New Accent in American Fiction. New York: Random House, 1958.

An extremely useful account of the many literary contributions of Armenian-American authors, including annotated bibliographies, biographical sketches, and literary criticism of Armenian-American works.

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE DUTCH-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

Atkinson, Oriana. The Golden Season. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill, 1953.

A regional-historical novel of Dutch settlement in the Catskill region of New York.

DeJong, David Cornel. Belly Fulla Straw. New York: Knopf, 1934.

Chronicle of a Dutch emigrant family which settled in Michigan sixty years ago. In the course of time, the family becomes completely Americanized, except for Harmen Idema, who eventually returns to Holland. NW;MM

Ferber, Edna. So Big. New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1924.

An account of a Dutch settlement near Chicago, where a schoolteacher who eventually marries a Dutch farmer goes to live. Story of Selina and her son, So Big, whom she raises alone after her husband's death early in their marriage. In this novel, Dutch and non-Dutch mores come into sharp conflict. EC;I-E

Mulder, Arnold. Dominie of Harlem. Chicago: McClurg, 1913.

Set in a small Dutch settlement, in Michigan. Young Charles Van Wheeler, minister, comes to a provincial, rural community, Harlem, where customs and traditions brought over from the old country have been zealously maintained. EC;CL. Other novels about the Michigan Dutch community include Bram of the Five Corners (1915) and The Outbound Road (1919).

Quick, Herbert. Vandermark's Folly. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1922.

Autobiographical account by a slow-witted, inarticulate Dutch farmer, Jacob Vandermark, of the history of a township in Iowa. The novel describes his first love, his marriage, and his rise from obscurity to conspicuous local character. EC

Watson, Virginia. Manhattan Acres. New York: Dutton, 1935.

Family chronicle covering three hundred years in the lives of ten generations of the Van Kampe family, from old Adriaen (1577-1648) down to the youngest generation: Adrian, Dirk and Betty (1933-). The growth of Manhattan is a significant historic background to the tale. FS

White, Georgia. Free as the Wind. New York: Liveright, 1942.

Chronicle novel of a family of Hollanders who settle in Michigan during the middle of the 19th Century. The story follows the family fortunes down to the first year of World War II. FS

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE GERMAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A. Fiction

*Aldrich, Bess Streeter. A Lantern in Her Hand. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1968. Originally published in 1928.

From a log cabin in Iowa, the trail for Abbie Deal leads to Nebraska, where she brings up her family with all the courage of the pioneer mother. Especially good for junior high school students.

Conway, Brooke (pseud.). The Loving Are the Daring. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1947.

A story of family life in a midwestern German-American home, during the years 1905-1920. The widow Kraemer, with her family of six children, is the central figure. Similar in type to Forbes' Mama's Bank Account. FS

Derleth, August. Shadow of Night. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1943.

One of a series of local history novels of pioneering in Wisconsin's Sac Prairie. Shows the lives of French and German immigrants from 1812-50. In this novel, German immigrants slowly change into Americans. Plot involves the psychological study of a German immigrant chasing the man who killed his brother. NW

*Dreiser, Theodore. Jennie Gerhardt. New York: World Publishing, 1911.

Child of pious German immigrants, Jennie nevertheless falls prey to the pleasure-loving son of an enterprising Irishman. G

Freitag, George H. Lost Land. New York: Coward-McCann, 1947.

August Kreitzer, a German-American, marries an Irish-American girl. The story depicts the crosscurrents of the Old World and the New, and the efforts of August, who works in a steel mill, to develop a successful farm. I- E; W

Hagedorn, Hermann. The Hyphenated Family. New York: Macmillan, 1960.

An account of the conflict within an immigrant German father who is unwilling to give up his loyalty to his native country and to adapt himself wholeheartedly to America. His dilemma is reflected in the divided loyalties of his wife and children. I; CL

Hummel, George F. Heritage. New York: Stokes, 1935.

Set in Norwold, Long Island. A chronicle of German immigrant life from the coming of the railroad in 1846.

Hurst, Fannie. A President Is Born. New York: Harper, 1928.

First 18 years of a boy born into a large Austrian family in the United States. Presents family gradually adjusting to American life. MM

Jordan, Mildred. One Red Rose Forever. New York: Knopf, 1941.

A romantic historical novel about Baron Stiegel, the German immigrant who became famous as an early American glass-maker. Set in 18th Century Pennsylvania.

Jordan, Mildred. Apple in the Attic: A Pennsylvania Legend. New York: Knopf, 1942.

Novel of the Pennsylvania Dutch country. Story of Jacob and his meek wife, Emma, against whom he directs his violent temper. Because Emma forgets to bring two dollars' worth of schnitz to the Reading Market, Jacob vows never to speak to her again. And he never does.

Lion, Hortense. The Grass Grows Green. New York: Houghton, 1935.

Follows the fortunes of a Bavarian family, the Willmarcks, from the middle of the last century to World War I. Frieda, the central character, comes to America at 18, determined to live her life in a country where there is peace and no conscription. The family is materially successful, but Frieda dies a broken woman, realizing that her adopted country would enter the War. NW; FS

Morris, Ira. The Chicago Story. New York: Doubleday, 1952.

Depicts the rise and fall of a Chicago meat-packing family, from 1905 to 1950. Story of Adolf Konrad, who accumulated millions, but not without ruthlessness and brutality. FS, W

Pine, Hester. The Waltz Is Over. New York: Farrar, 1943.

Family chronicle of three generations, from 1845 to 1942. The Multschers, German brewers, came to America, where their father founded a brewery. For years the family remained as German as their product, but the third generation was American to the core. MM; FS

*Richter, Conrad. The Free Man. New York: Knopf, 1943.

An excellent account of a German immigrant boy's life in America, before, during, and after the Revolutionary War. Story relates his years as an indentured servant, soldier against the British, and "free" man. Written with the same sensitivity as Richter's Light in the Forest, an account of Indian-white relationships. Ch

Sheean, Vincent. Bird of the Wilderness. New York: Random House, 1941.

Bill Owen, German-American adolescent, comes into conflict with his German uncle, and with the people of a small Illinois town at the time of the first World War. G

Singmaster, Elsie. The Magic Mirror. New York: Houghton, 1934.

Set in Allentown, Pa., at the turn of the century, the novel depicts a family of Pennsylvania Germans, the Hummers. Describes three

eventful years in the life of Jesse Hummer, who aspires to become a writer. Vivid portrayal of the family's dialect, folklore, and Lutheran beliefs. FS; R; CL

Spitzer, Antoinette. These Are My Children. New York: Macaulay, 1935.

A three-generation study, contrasting the ideals of Viennese-born Lisa with those of her daughter, Kathi, and of Kathi's five children. At seventy, Lisa still clings to foreign ways, but her grandchildren are now fully Americanized. CL; MM

Suckow, Ruth. Country People. New York: Knopf, 1924.

A family chronicle of pioneer hardships encountered by a group of German-Americans who settled in Iowa in the 1850's. The novel traces three generations of a family whose material side grows while its spiritual side becomes barren. FS, NW

Suckow, Ruth. Cora. New York: Knopf, 1929.

Presents the Schwieterts, German immigrant family, undergoing the painful process of Americanization in a small Iowa town. FS; MM

White, Victor. Peter Domanig in America: Steel. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1954.

The first in a trilogy of novels. In this story, Peter's life is described during his first three years in America, to which he emigrated from Austria after World War I. At seventeen, he goes to work in the Pittsburgh steel industry; at twenty, at the novel's end, he is about to begin a career with Hearn Radio Laboratories. NW; W

B. Biography and History

*Cunz, Dieter. They Came from Germany. New York: Dodd, 1966.

Nine biographies showing the variety and importance of contributions made by German immigrants -- John Zenger, printer; Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, soldier; Charles Follen, teacher; John Jacob Astor, merchant; Carl Schurz, statesman; John A. Roebling, engineer; Thomas Nast, cartoonist; Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor; Wernher von Braun, scientist. Grades 6-8.

*O'Connor, Richard. The German-Americans: An Informal History. Boston, Little, Brown, 1968.

A social history of one of America's largest immigrant groups - their contributions to education, religion, the arts, labor, and industry. Many anecdotes lighten the presentation.

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE GREEK-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A. Fiction and Drama

Brelis, Dean. My New Found Land. Campbridge: Riverside Press, 1963.

Set in the Greek community of Newport, Rhode Island during the Depression. The young boy who is protagonist must cope with a drunken father and excitable mother. Old world values under pressure.

Costakis, Roxane F. Wing and the Thorn. Atlanta: Tupper and Love, 1952.

John Pantellis, immigrant from Greece, makes a Greek world for himself in America. Through the years, however, his children rebel against him; and although they love him, he cannot subdue them. Eventually, he returns to his homeland only to find that the very Greek culture he has worked so hard to preserve in America no longer exists. G:CL

*Demetrios. George. When Greek Meets Greek. Freeport, N.Y.: BFL Communications, 1947.

Collection of short stories about Greeks in Macedonia and immigrant Greeks in Boston. The author, a sculptor as well as a writer, was born in Macedonia, but came to the United States as an adolescent.

*Petrakis, Harry Mark. The Odyssey of Kostas Volakis. New York: David McKay, 1963.

Covering a time span from 1919 to 1954, this story traces three generations of a Greek-American family, Kostas and Katerina Volakis and their children, through humble achievement and bitter tragedy. Set in Crete, initially; later, in the Greek community of Chicago. OW;NW;FS

*Petrakis, Harry Mark. Pericles on Thirty-first Street. Chicago: Quadrangle, 1965.

Collection of short stories as seen through Greek-American eyes. Title story tells of an old Greek vendor with a pushcart of hot dogs and peanuts, a defiant old man burning with pride in his heritage, who teaches that pride to a group of storekeepers exploited by a landlord they are fearful of challenging. Stories included, beside title story: "Courtship of the Blue Widow," "The Legacy of Leontis," "The Eyes of Love," "Matsoukas," and "The Prison." EC

Petrakis, Harry Mark. A Dream of Kings. New York: David McKay, 1966.

Set in Chicago, where Leonidas Matsoukas operates the Pindar Counseling Service (solutions provided for all problems of

life and love) and supplements his winnings at gambling. Matsoukas believes that he can amass enough money to take his retarded, dying son back to Greece, where the sun will rejuvenate him. The story deals with Matsoukas' affair with a widow and his efforts at cheating in gambling, culminating in his return to Greece with his son, who has suffered a series of relapses in health. EC

*Petrakis, Harry M. Waves of Night and Other Stories. New York: David McKay, 1969.

A collection of short stories on the Greek-American experience. The title novella is about one week in the despairing life of an aging Greek priest. Other subjects dealt with in the collection: Greek widows, lunchroom owners, the weakening of blood lines, father-son conflicts. EC

*Petrakis, Harry M. Stelmark: A Family Recollection. New York: David McKay, 1970.

Set largely in Chicago. Series of autobiographical sketches about the Petrakis family, originally from Crete, through the eyes of one of their sons. FS

Sourian, Peter. Miri. New York: Pantheon, 1957.

Story of young love is told in turn by each of the three principals: Miri, the orphaned Greek girl brought to America by her wealthy, domineering uncle; Lexy, her cousin, who rebels against his Greek family background; and Josh Bigelow, Lexy's roommate at college. NW; I

Thompson, Ariadne. The Octagonal Heart. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1956.

Reminiscences of a Greek-American childhood spent in St. Louis, where the author's father was the Greek consul. The octagonal heart refers to the octagonal house, owned by her uncle in Webster Groves, St. Louis, where the two families spent happy summers together. Ch

Vardoulakis, Mary. Gold in the Streets. New York: Dodd Mead, 1945.

The story of the migration of a company of Greek peasants from the island of Crete to a Massachusetts mill town. The colorful Greek customs are woven into the story of the Americanization of George Vardas and his countrymen. OW; NW; EC

B. Biography, History and Criticism

Christowe, Stoyan. My American Pilgrimage. Boston: Little, Brown, 1947.

A modest autobiography of the author who came to America from Macedonia as a boy of seventeen. Christowe recounts his early

years as a factory worker and railroad laborer, his attempts to learn English, the loss of his father--and his growing love for the new land.

**Cutsumbris, Michael N. A Bibliographical Guide to Materials on Greeks in the United States, 1890-1968. Staten Island, New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1970.

A comprehensive guide, including a listing of Greek-American authors and their works of fiction. Very useful.

**Saloutos, Theodore. The Greeks in America. New York: Teachers' College Press, 1967.

A short monograph on the Greek-American experience for the beginning student. Suggested readings and field trips. Topics discussed include: Early Years of Greek Immigration; Community Life; Between Two Wars, World War II and the Aftermath: A Quarter Century of Progress.

Saloutos, Theodore. The Greeks in the United States. Boston: Harvard University Press, 1964.

A comprehensive history of Greek-American life, including an excellent account of Greek-American countributions and a bibliography. The book is organized chronologically and includes: The Hellas of the Immigrant; The Greek Orthodox Church; Greek-Americans and the Great Idea; Military Obligations and the Mother Country; The Erosion of Hellenic Sentiment; Greeks in Business; The Second Generation; The Era of Respectability.

Sanborn, Franklin B. Michael Anagnos, 1837-1906. Boston: Wright and Potter Printing, 1907.

An account of the life of Michael Anagnos, born Michael Anagnostópoulos, Greek patriot and philanthropist, who was director of the Perkins Institution, Boston, and head of the Massachusetts School for the Blind for thirty years. Written by his lifelong friend.

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A. Fiction and Poetry

Anthony, Joseph. Golden Village. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1924.

Account of a group of Hungarian farmers who emigrate to America, specifically the story of Arpad Romer and his grandson, Stephen. Both yearn for the Golden Village, an American town said to have been founded years before by Hungarians from their home-town; they find only a heterogeneous community, bereft of its native Hungarian ways, absorbed in struggles of Americanization. NW; CL

Bell, Thomas. Out of This Furnace. Boston: Little, Brown, 1941.

An account of Hungarian-Americans through five decades (1881-1930). Their association with the Homestead, Pennsylvania steel industry and the CIO is the backdrop for conflict between George Krachas and his grandson, John Dobrejcak.

*Derleth, August. Restless Is the River. Sauk City, Wisconsin: Arkham, 1972. Originally published in 1939.

Story of Count Brogmar, an Hungarian exile, who settles in the Middle West and raises grapes for wine. His own exuberant nature carries him through life; but his wife never forgets that she was once a princess, and accustomed to gentle ways of living. Last in the series of three novels on the saga of Sac Prairie. Others are: Still Is the Summer Night (1937) and Wind over Wisconsin (1938). NW

**Konnyu, Leslie. Collected Poems. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review, 1968.

Anthology of poems about the Hungarian-American experience. Poems include: "A Prayer for America," St. Frances Cabrini," "Kossuth in St. Louis," and "A Mother's Mourning."

**Nygeres, Anton. "The Immigrants" (poem) in Modern Poetry Studies (1970), 1, No. 5, p. 237.

Tamasi, Aron. Abel in America. Budapest: Corvina Press, 1966.

A novel about Gaspar Broadway, an Americanized Hungarian, and his New York City adventures.

B. Biography, History, and Criticism

Barrett, James Wyman. Joseph Pulitzer and His World. New York: Vanguard Press, 1941.

Biography of the distinguished Hungarian-American journalist and newspaper magnate, covering his Civil War experiences, his journalistic beginnings in St. Louis, the public service

crusades of his New York World newspapers, and his tragic illness.

**Konnyu, Leslie. Eagles of Two Continents. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review, 1963.

Story of Hungarian participants in the Missouri Campaign of the American Civil War.

**Konnyu, Leslie. History of American-Hungarian Literature. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review, 1962.

Review of American-Hungarian authors of the last 100 years and selections from their writings. Authors who wrote or are writing in Hungarian and English are included. Most of the material written about the Hungarian-American experience was written in Hungarian and remains to be translated.

**Konnyu, Leslie. Hungarians in the United States: An Immigrant Study. St. Louis: American-Hungarian Review, 1967.

Useful guide to the successive waves of emigration from Hungary. Includes short bibliography, unannotated, of American-Hungarian authors.

Madden, Henry M. Xantus: Hungarian Naturalist in the Pioneer West. Palo Alto: Books of the West, 1949.

Biography of John Xantus, Hungarian explorer, cartographer, and naturalist who, in 1856, surveyed Kansas for the American government and later charted the course of the Arkansas River.

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE IRISH-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A. Fiction and Drama

Adelson, Ann. The Little Conquerors. New York: Random House, 1960.

Story of an Italian-American family in a New England town dominated by Irish politicians from the 1930's to the 1950's. FS

Alfred, William. Hogan's Goat. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1966.

A play, set in Brooklyn in 1890. Matthew Stanton, ward leader, is caught up in a web of duplicity, adultery, and conspiracy that eventually undermines his marriage and his bid for the mayoralty of Brooklyn. Fear of becoming Hogan's goat, the dupe of a lower class woman and the butt of community gossip, only seals his destruction. P

Asch, Sholem. East River. New York: Putnam, 1946.

Set on New York City's lower East Side, in the early 1900's. Story of a Jewish family, the Wolfs, and their counterpart, the Catholic family of Mary McCarthy. FS

Beckley, Zoe. A Chance to Live. New York: Macmillan, 1918.

The story of an Irish-American girl, Annie Hargan, living on the Lower East Side, and her growing awareness of the social issues of her day. Her working experience includes the Circle Waist Company, actually the Triangle Shirtwaist Co., scene of a fire that killed over one hundred immigrant girls in 1911. W; I-E

Brinig, Myron. May Flavin. New York: Farrar, Rinehart, 1933.

The story of an Irish woman raising a family in the New York slums. FS

**Crane, Stephen. Maggie: A Girl of the Streets. Greenwich, Conn., Fawcett, 1972. Originally published in 1896.

Tale of New York City life before the turn of the century. Account of the immigrant poor Johnsons, of Maggie in particular, who commits suicide after fate dooms her to be "a girl of the streets." The Fawcett paperback includes Crane's George's Mother, another story of slum life. SP

Curran, Mary Doyle. Parish and the Hill. Boston: Little, Brown, 1948.

A nostalgic record of an Irish-American childhood spent in a New England mill town. Story of the conflicts that arise

out of the differences between lower class and middle class Irish families. Ch;FS

Davis, Dorothy S. Men of No Property. New York: Scribner's, 1956.

Historical novel about Irish immigrants in New York, beginning with those who landed in 1848. Story follows the fortunes of four of them, through the Civil War. NW

Deasy, Mary. The Hour of Spring. Boston: Little, Brown, 1948.

Several generations of a clannish Irish family in a midwestern city. FS

Dineen, Joseph Francis. Queen Midas. Boston: Little, Brown, 1958.

A fast, short narrative about a shrewd Irish immigrant girl who becomes a rich woman and a political power in "Boylston" (Boston), where "modernity fought stubbornly against antiquity." The time: 1896-1930's. P

Dooley, Roger. Days Beyond Recall. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Bruce, 1949.

A story of the Irish Catholics of Buffalo, during the early twentieth century. Rose Shanahan is the young protagonist.

Driscoll, Charles. Kansas Irish. New York: Macmillan, 1943.

A thoroughly unhappy biography of the author's father, Big Flurry, an Irish emigrant to America who settles on a farm in Kansas. Big Flurry eventually rises out of poverty, only to be "sent back" to Ireland by rebellious sons and daughters.G

Dunphy, Jack. John Fury. New York: Harper, 1946.

The story of an Irish immigrant in Philadelphia, early in this century. John Fury loses his first wife, the gentle, loving Mamie. His second marriage, to Bridget, is unhappy, his life becomes more and more sordid, and finally he dies in disgrace. FS

*Dunne, Peter Finley. Mr. Dooley's Philosophy. Boston: Gregg, 1970. Originally published in 1900.

Just one in a series of titles by Dunne, featuring the unforgettable Mr. Dooley, satirist and voice of sentiments about the Irish community, and Hennesy, as the ever willing foil.

*Dunne, Peter Finley. Dissertations by Mr. Dooley. Boston: Gregg, 1970. Originally published in 1906.

Mr. Dooley's observations deal with such modern topics as short marriage contracts, automobiles, the Irish question, oats as food, gambling, and the comforts of travel.

**Farrell, James T. Young Lonigan. New York: Avon, 1973. Originally published in 1932.

The author's first novel, a study of a boy's adolescent years in the Chicago streets. This story of Studs Lonigan's young manhood extends from 1917--while he is still in high school--to 1929, and depicts his gradual disintegration and moral collapse. The second book in the trilogy on growing up white, Irish, and deprived in urban America is The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan (1934). Judgment Day (1935) completes the trilogy. Ch;SP;I-E

Farrell, James T. Danny O'Neill. New York: Vanguard, 1936.

The Danny O'Neill saga: a series of novels about an Irish boy growing up in Chicago and his growing alienation from family and community. Danny is the persona of Farrell himself. A World I Naver Made (1936)--some of the characters of the Studs Lonigan trilogy appear here; No Star Is Lost (1938)--sequel to A World I Never Made, continuing the story of young Danny O'Neill; Father and Son (1940)--third novel in the Danny O'Neill series, tracing the hero from age eleven to nineteen; My Days of Anger (1943)--fourth novel in the tetralogy, showing the hero attending college. Ch;Ed;I

**Farrell, James T. Short Stories, New York: New American Library, 1946.

Stories that treat the same material found in Farrell's trilogy on Studs Lonigan: the frustrations of the urban poor, the vernacular of South Chicago's streets, and the poor themselves--Irish, Hungarians, Greeks and Blacks. SP; I-E

Leslie, Frank. There's a Spot in My Heart. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1947.

Autobiographical novel filled with the reminiscences of a well-to-do Irish family living in New York City in the early 1900's. The charming grandfather, pious grandmother, volcanic Uncle George, and the cook's dumb nephew are some of the characters depicted. FS

Marchand, Margaret. Pilgrims on the Earth. New York: Crowell, 1940.

The portrayal of Irish-Americans in a steel town near Pittsburgh at the end of the last century with emphasis on labor strife, religious conflicts, and domestic quarrels. W; R

*Matthews, Brander. Vignettes of Manhattan. New York: Books for Libraries, 1973. Originally published in 1894.

A series of sketches of immigrant life, Irish among others, in the late nineteenth century. The tone is condescending: a Columbia professor blithely manifests an interest in how the other half lives.

**McHale, Tom. Principato. New York: Bantam, 1972. Originally published in 1970.

Inter-ethnic conflict between the Corrigans and the Principatos. A book of humor, pathos, and understanding in which divergent views about life, death, and the Catholic Church are expressed by two immigrant Catholic groups. I-E; R

McSorley, Edward. Our Own Kind. New York: Harper, 1946.

Life in the Irish section of Providence, Rhode Island, in the early 1900's. Willie's maturation is seen against the Catholic Church's anti-Socialist, anti-Jewish, and anti-Italian sentiments. I-E;Ch

**O'Connor, Edwin. The Last Hurrah. New York: Bantam, 1973, Originally published in 1956.

The story of the final defeat of Frank Skeffington, Irish mayor and ward politician. Supposedly a thinly disguised account of the life of James M. Curley, long-time mayor of Boston, who governed Boston from prison during those last years. P

*O'Connor, Edwin. The Edge of Sadness. Boston: Little, Brown, 1961.

Set in a decaying parish, perhaps meant to be Boston. Depicts world of tight, family-centered second and third generation Irish. Father Kennedy, reformed alcoholic, struggles against loneliness, alcoholism, and doubts as to his duty. FS;R

**O'Neill, Eugene. Anna Christie. New York: Random House, 1973.

Just one of a number of plays by O'Neill that touch on, reflect upon, or re-create the Irish-American experience. In this play, Anna Christie, a prostitute, turns toward a clean life and unsullied love, only to be beaten down by the two men closest to her. SP

Ready, William. The Poor Hater. Chicago: H. Regnery Co., 1958.

Story of Park Leary, crusader for Irish immigrants and an Irish-born editor, who is killed by those who oppose his efforts to transplant urban slum dwellers to the Red River Valley, in western Canada. SP

Sinclair, Upton. King Coal. New York: Macmillan, 1918.

Story of Mary Burke, class-conscious strike leader and latter-day Irish Joan of Arc. She falls in love with Hal Warner, known as Joe Smith, a rich boy of twenty-one who takes part in the coal miners' fight to form a union. In the tradition of Sinclair's The Jungle. W

**Smith, Betty. Maggie-Now. New York: Harper, 1958.

The author of A Tree Grows in Brooklyn recounts here another

story about a poor Irish family living in Brooklyn early in this century. FS.

Stewart, Ramona. Casey. Boston: Little, Brown, 1968.

The setting is 19th century New York City's Irish slums. A study of power politics: Tom Casey's climb from gang fighter to vote repeater, to alderman, to board of supervisors, finally to "boss of the city." When he gains the top, he suffers the loss of friends and family. Good portrayal of immigrant Irish in the city. P;MM

Sugrue, Thomas. Such Is the Kingdom. New York: Holt, 1940.

Life in a factory town in Connecticut. Irish workers seen through the eyes of Jamie, a small boy. Set in 1909. W;Ch

Sullivan, J.W. Tenement Tales of New York. New York: Holt, 1895.

A series of tales of slum life, some about the Irish, by an author who was not an immigrant but interested in the problems. SP;I-E

Tully, Jim. Shanty Irish. New York: Boni, 1928.

Tales of two families who come from Ireland in 1846. Focus is on their brawls, drinking and domestic life. Rural poverty of the Midwest is depicted. FS;SP

Tebbel, John William. Voice in the Streets. New York: Dutton, 1954.
Historical novel about life in New York City a century ago. The central figure is a young Irishman who begins his New York career as a hungry waif on lower Broadway and rises to wealth and power. MM

Ward, Leo Rich. Holding Up the Hills. New York: Sheed and Ward, 1941.

Sketches of Catholic Irish in Iowa who maintain old customs and take care of one another. Hard work and neighborliness are valued. EC

B. Biography and History

**Handlin, Oscar. Al Smith and His America. Boston: Little, Brown, 1958.
Biography of the famous Irish-American with an excellent account of the problems of the Irish of New York's East Side.

Purdy, Claire Lee. Victor Herbert, American Music-Master. New York: Messner, 1945.

Biography of an Irish-American who brought genius and real musicianship to the comic opera of his day and whose songs and operettas continue to be popular. Written for teenagers.

**Wittke, Carl. The Irish in America. New York: Teachers College Press, 1973. Originally published in 1956.

Useful source book of background materials and bibliographies on Irish-American contributions.

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A. Fiction, Drama, and Poetry

Adelson, Ann. The Little Conquerors. New York: Random House, 1960.

Story of an Italian-American family in a New England town dominated by Irish politicians, 1930's - 1950's; first-second-third-generation Italian-Americans in fusion and in conflict. FS; G

**Anderson, Maxwell. Winterset. In Four Verse Plays. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1972. Originally published in 1935.

Play in three acts with obvious allusions to the Sacco-Vanzetti case of the 1920's. P

Angelo, Valenti. Golden Gate. New York: Viking Press, 1939.

Set in Bleecker Street, New York City. An account of the early years of Nino, actually the author, in America. This novel-biography shows the gradual adaptation of the customs and traditions of Valenti Angelo's home country to American ways. Recommended for junior high school. Ch; MM

Angelo, Valenti. Hill of Little Miracles. New York: Viking Press, 1942.

Set in San Francisco, this story recounts the experiences of Ricco Santo--his friends and family--as he lives the daily joys and sorrows of Telegraph Hill, the "hill of little miracles." Recommended for junior high school. FS

Aurthur, Robert. A Very Special Baby. New York: Dramatists Play Service, 1957.

Play in two acts. An account of the Casales, an immigrant family. Father Casale, self-made, rich and self-centered, rules his family with a will of iron, but because he is their father and they see him subjectively, the sons and daughters of Angelo Casale submit to his patriarchal ways from both habit and custom--until, one day, Anna and Joey realize the self-destructiveness of his tyranny. At this point the conflict that is the basis of the play emerges. G; FS

*Benesutti, Marion. No Steady Job for Papa. New York: Vanguard Press, 1966.

Nostalgic story of poor Italian people. Set in Philadelphia. W

Calitri, Charles. Father. New York: Crown, 1962.

Giunio Bruno, seminarian, is ordained in Italy. He emigrates to America, where he marries a Polish Jew. Story told from

the son's viewpoint, in flashback. Father recounts the story of a priest--presumably Calitri's own father--who chafes under the constraints of the Catholic Church, rebels, and finally leaves the priesthood. OW; R

Calitri, Charles. Rickey. New York: Scribner's, 1952.

Rickey Talbot, unable to remember the crime of which he is accused, finds release from torment only after reliving the incident. Meanwhile, a prejudiced press and public prosecutor have marked him for execution as a public manace. Set in Lowery, Mass. SP

Cautela, Giuseppe. Moon Harvest. New York: Dial Press, 1925.

Autobiographical novel about Romualdo Sinisi, immigrant schoolteacher, who finds beauty and art in America. E

**Chayefsky, Paddy. Marty. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1955. In: Television Plays. Originally published in 1955.

Play about an Italian-American bachelor, long past marrying age, who eventually marries a schoolteacher.

Cosentino, Nicholas. Moon Over Mulberry Street. New York: American Stenographic Service, 1935.

Comedy in three acts. Warm, familial account of the Morellos and the Baccolinis, friends and neighbors on Mulberry Street in Little Italy. Filippo Morello's conflict with himself and with his family is explored as are European and American mores in conflict. FS; CL

**D'Angelo, Pascal. Pascal D'Angelo: Son of Italy. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research Company, 1968. Originally published in 1924.

An autobiography in which Pascal D'Angelo tells the story of how he left his pick and shovel and became a poet. Introduction by Carl Van Doren. Includes some of D'Angelo's poetry as well: "Fantasio," "Night Scene," "Accident in the Coal Dump," and "Song of Light." Written in a lyrical style.

Del Vecchio, Thomas. Bugle at My Lips. Prairie City, Illinois: James Decker, 1939.

Anthology of poems about a variety of experiences. Includes the following titles: "American Song," "WPA Man's Baby Dies," and "Prospect Park Poems."

DeCapite, Michael. Maria. New York: John Day, 1943.

Central character, Maria, weathers slum life, sweatshops and two bad marriages to emerge triumphant, her integrity intact,

with the desire of making a better life for her daughter, Lucy. Her first husband, Dominic, cuts himself off from his ethnic tradition. In so doing, he loses naturalness and vitality, and the sense of cultural roots. More typical study of ghetto existence than DeCapite's No Bright Banner. W; CL; FS

DeCapite, Michael. No Bright Banner. New York: John Day, 1944.

Paul Barrone, hero-persona, traces his experiences from the tough Cleveland neighborhood of his birth to intellectual awakening at an Ohio college, to his life as a Bohemian in Greenwich Village. Throughout, DeCapite explores many of the root social problems in American culture that continue to plaque the nation, including racial bigotry. Ch;SP; I-E

DiDonato, Pietro. Christ in Concrete. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1939.

This autobiographical novel deserves to become available once again, especially in paperback, having once been a Book-of-the-Month selection. An account of Geremio, an Italian construction worker, who is fatally injured one Good Friday by a collapsing building made unsafe by the greed of men. The effect on Geremio's family--their daily Calvaries--is poignantly described. W; FS

DiDonato, Pietro. Three Circles of Light. New York: Messner, 1960.

Second autobiographical novel in the tradition of Christ in Concrete. Examines the years leading up to Paolino di Alba's adolescence. Ends where the other novel began, with the father's death. Set in West Hoboken, New Jersey. Ch

DiDonato, Pietro. The Love of Annunziata. In American Scenes. William Kozlenko (ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1941.

A one-act play, done in a light vein, based on the lives of the characters in DiDonato's Christ in Concrete.

*Ets, Marie Hall. Rosa: The Life of an Italian Immigrant. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1970.

Not a typical immigrant autobiography, which tends to be a "success" story, it has much more in common with Willa Cather's My Antonia and Ole Rolvaag's Giants in the Earth, which are fictional accounts of immigrant life. It is the story of Rosa, young wife and mother from Lombardy, who emigrated, in 1884, to Union, Missouri, where her husband found work in the mines. Written by a close associate, a Chicago settlement house worker. NW;W

Fante, John. Dago Red. New York: The Viking Press, 1940.

Series of intimate family sketches about the Toscanas of Denver, Colorado--about their dreams and pains, successes and failures, Guido Toscana's search for self-identification. Sketches that create a positive sense of adolescent values and attitudes include: "The Odyssey of a Wop," "A Kidnapping in the Family," and "Home, Sweet Home." I;FS

Fante, John. Wait Until Spring, Bandini. New York: Stackpole Sons, 1938.

Set in a small mountain town in Colorado, where the small Italian community is isolated by nationality and economic condition. Story revolves around the boy, Arturo, a sensitive protagonist, who feels the pangs of minority hatreds and fears. Recommended for adolescents. I; FS

Ferrini, Vincent. No Smoke. Portland, Main: House of Falmouth, 1941.

One in a series of five pamphlets that deal with the plight of the minority poor. An ardent socialist, Ferrini's rhetoric often resembles that of today's militant blacks. Especially recommended poems include "Marya Lubovsky," "Sarah Katsenclimer," and "Giovanni Polito." Other pamphlets in the series: Blood of the Tenement (Lynn, Mass., 1944) Injunction (Lynn, Mass., 1943); The Plow in the Ruins (Prairie City, Ill., 1946); Tidal Wave: Poems of the Great Strikes (New York, 1946).

Forgione, Louis. The River Between. New York: Dutton, 1928.

Account of a prosperous Italian immigrant family living on the edge of the Hudson Palisades. Oreste and his fahter, old Demetrio who is slowly going blind, are wealthy contractors living in the Italian settlement where conflicts in values and beliefs exist. The novel implies that violence is an inevitable factor in assimilation. EC;GC;MM

Fumento, Rocco. Tree of Dark Reflection. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1962.

Novel about an Italian immigrant family's struggle to resolve God and the devil. Daniele Faustino, the hero, lives a life of irresolution. His mother's saintliness and undying devotion to the church are contrasted with his father's rejection of God and acceptance of the devil. Set in small towns of Massachusetts. FS; R

**McHale, Tom. Principato. New York: Bantam, 1972. Originally published in 1970.

Interethnic conflict between the Principatos and the Corrigans presented. A book of humor, pathos, and understanding, in which divergent views about life, death and the Catholic Church are expressed by two immigrant Catholic groups. I-E;R

**Mangione, Jerre. Mount Allegro. New York: Crown, 1972. Originally published in 1942.

Picture of an Italian family adjusting to a new land. Not really a novel but a book of memoirs, a well-ordered series of recollections of Mangione's Sicilian childhood in Rochester. NW; FS; Ch

**Mangione, Jerre. The World Around Danilo Dolci. New York: Harper, 1972. Reprint of 1968 edition: Morrow and Company.

A factual account of the Gandhi of Sicily, Danilo Dolci, who visited the United States in 1972.

Menotti, Gian-Carlo. The Saint of Bleecker Street. New York: RCA, 1954.

Musical drama in three acts (five scenes) about Annina and Michele, the "saint" of Bleecker Street and the rebel, respectively, and about the tempestuous brother-sister relationship between them which impels them to tragedy.

**Miller, Arthur. A View From the Bridge. New York: Bantam, 1972. Originally published in 1956.

A one-act play which is set near the New York City waterfront, Eddie Carbone, protagonist, endangers and, finally, loses his life. SP

*Odets, Clifford. Golden Boy. New York: Atheneum, 1965.

A three-act play about a young Italian-American boy, Joe Bonaparte, who had some hope of becoming a great violinist before inordinate ambition led him to the prize ring, where his talent as a fighter cut him off from music forever. W

Pagano, Joseph. The Paesanos. Boston: Little, Brown, 1940.

An excellent series of family sketches about the struggles, sorrows, and antics of several generations of Maccaluccis--all paesani. FS

Pagano, Joseph. Golden Wedding. New York: Random House, 1943.

Warm, intimate account of an Italian-American couple celebrating their golden wedding after a lifetime in America. FS

Panetta, George. Comic Strip. New York: S. French, 1958.

Play in three acts. Humorous account of what happens to Jimmy Potts when he gets a haircut and doesn't get hit by a truck. Set against the background of the LaGuardia administration. Fiorello, the man of the comic strips, is the inspiration for the play. P

Panetta, George. Kiss Mama. New York: S. French, 1965.

Comedy in two acts in which Mama Caparuta, the power behind the throne, settles on some compromises to make peace with her Jewish daughter-in-law. I-E

**Puzo, Mario. The Fortunate Pilgrim. New York: Lancer Books, 1965. Originally published in 1965.

This powerful and persuasive story of life in the Italian-American community of Chelsea, New York City, deals with the fortunes of the Angeluzzi-Corbos, a family dominated by the wife and mother, Lucia Santa. Lucia is seen against a vividly drawn background of Italian immigrant life, but it is the relationship with her four eldest children and the resulting conflicts between Italian and American values that form the core of the book. FS;G

Schaefer, Lee. The Little Flaw of Ernesto Lippi. In The Best Short Plays of 1953-54. Edited by Margaret Mayorga. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1954.

Short play in five scenes in which the little flaw of Ernesto Lippi is exposed for what it is--no flaw at all. Domestic comedy.

Tomasi, Mari. Like Lesser Gods. Milwaukee: Bruce, 1949.

Account of Granitetown, Vermont--of its Italian marble cutters and their Scottish wives, of the merging of the two cultures and religions. W; I-E

Tuccio, Joseph. My Own People. Bedford Hills, New York: Free World Press, 1943.

A collection of poems about America, being Italian: about Fascism; about life, death. Anthology includes: "Portrait of an American," "My Own People," "Americanization," "Upon Leaving My Native Land," "Paesan," and "II Contadino."

**Vergara, Joseph. Love and Pasta: A Recollection. New York: Scholastic Book Services, 1968.

A book of recollections, warm and humorous, about an Italian immigrant and his family. Told by the immigrant's eldest son, Joseph, who affectionately recounts his father's dreams and successes, his fears and failures, in his adopted land. Joseph Vergara stresses the simple, wholesome things of life--the "love and pasta" of their Calabrian-American heritage.FS;NW

**Weidman, Jerome and Abbott, George. Fiorello! New York: DBS Publications. 1960.

A musical about the popular former mayor of New York City, the "little flower." Lyrics by Sheldon Harnick. Libretto by Jerry Bock.

Williams, Tennessee. Rose Tattoo. New York: New Directions, 1951.

Set along the Gulf coast, somewhere between New Orleans and Mobile, Alabama, in a village populated mostly by Sicilian-Americans. Account of Seraphina and her glorified dream of "lost love," symbolized by her departed husband, Rosario's, rose tattoo, which remains fixed in her memory, disorients her toward life, and allows her to love another only after she admits Rosario's lack of fidelity to her during his lifetime. EC; PS

B. History, Biography, and Criticism

*Amfitheatrof, Erik. The Children of Columbus. An Informal History of the Italians in the New World. Boston: Little, Brown, 1973.

A series of chronologically connected essays beginning with the activities of Columbus, Vespucci, and other Italian explorers of the New World. Explores the immigrant generation that clung to old loyalties and identities, and the second generation that accepted Americanization, but with pain. A popular history.

*Cordasco, Francesco. Italians in the United States: A Bibliography. New York: Oriole, 1972.

An excellent source of reports, texts, critical studies, and related materials on the Italian-American. Useful section on literary contributions as well.

*Cordasco, Francesco and Eugene Bucchioni. The Italians. Clifton, New Jersey: Augustus M. Kelley, 1974.

A comprehensive source book of materials on Italian-Americans. Complete with biobliographies and photographs.

Corsi, Edward. In the Shadow of Liberty: Chronicle of Ellis Island. New York: Arno Press, 1969. Originally published in 1935.

History of Ellis Island during the years of heavy immigration. Told by an immigrant, Edward Corsi, former United States Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization, New York district.

**Covello, Leonard. Teacher in the Urban Community. New Jersey: Littlefield, Adams, 1970.

Autobiography of Leonard Covello's decades of experience as principal of Benjamin Franklin High School, New York City, where he pioneered the community school concept. The story is also told by Leonard Covello (with Guido D'Agostino) in The Heart Is the Teacher, McGraw-Hill, 1958.

DiDonato, Pietro. Mother Cabrini: Immigrant Saint. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960.

Biography of the Italian-American nun who was elevated to sainthood for her work in American slums, the only American Catholic to be so honored.

*Ehrmann, Herbert B. The Case That Will Not Die: Commonwealth Versus Sacco and Vanzetti. Boston: Little, Brown, 1969.

The latest account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case written by the junior counsel for the defense during the last two years of the case. The author re-examines all the testimony, and changes in testimony, and shows how ideological and political factors brought about a temporary breakdown of the legal process.

**Fermi, Laura (Capon). Atoms in the Family: My Life with Enrico Fermi. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954.

Entertaining, informal, and informative biography of one of the foremost theoretical and experimental physicists of the twentieth century. Written by Enrico Fermi's wife, Laura Capon. This biography explores Fermi's work in developing the atomic bomb, and portrays the life of a sensitive human being who was also a Nobel Prize winner, Congressional Medal for Merit recipient, and first man to achieve a nuclear chain reaction.

*Gambino, Richard. Blood of My Blood: The Dilemma of the Italian Americans. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1974.

Italian-Americans, over twenty million in population, are frequently depicted by the mdia as hard-hat, pop singer, mafioso, or just plain buffoon. Here, Richard Gambino examines the Italian-American psyche, beginning with its roots in Italy's Mezzogiorno (its South) and continuing in the cities and suburbs of America. He uses anecdotes from his own Brooklyn childhood as well as recent literature and current events to give us an immensely readable book that sweeps away the distortions for all time.

*Green, Rose Basile. The Italian-American Novel A Document of the Interaction of Two Cultures. Rutherford, New Jersey: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1974.

Chronological analysis of the fiction of Americans of Italian ancestry. The novels discussed record the interaction of the Italian immigrant culture with the established American culture.

*LaGuardia, Fiorello H. Making of an Insurgent. Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1961.

Autobiography of the well-known, colorful mayor of New York City, focusing on the years from 1882-1919.

**Lopreato, Joseph. Italian Americans. New York: Random House, 1970.
Up-to-date account of Italian-American life from the historical, social, political points of view. Excellent bibliography.

*Mangione, Jerre. America Is Also Italian. New York: Putnam, 1969.

A slim volume dealing with the contributions of Italians to American life from earliest times.

**Mangione, Jerre. The World Around Danilo Dolci. New York: Harper, 1972. Originally published in 1968.

A factual account of the Gandhi of Sicily, Danilo Dolci.

*Marinacci, Barbara. They Came from Italy. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1967.

Stories of famous Italian-Americans, including Henri de Tonti (explorer); Philip Mazzei (political philosopher) Constantino Brumidi (artist and painter of frescoes in the Capitol); Francesca Cabrini (missionary and saint); Arturo Toscanini (musician and conductor); Amadeo Giannini (banker and founder of the Bank of America); Enrico Fermi (physicist and Nobel Prize winner). Excellent bibliography.

*Musmanno, Michael. The Story of the Italians in America. New York: Doubleday, 1965.

An informal history of the contributions of Italians to American life.

*Neidle, Cecyle. The New Americans. New York: Twayne, 1967.

Includes biographical accounts of Leonard Covello (educator), Angelo Pellegrini (teacher), Constantine Panunzio (minister), Edward Corsi (Commissioner of Immigration), and Pascal D'Angelo (poet and laborer). Especially useful for its inclusion of excerpts from the subjects' own writings.

Panunzio, Constantine. The Soul of an Immigrant. New York: Arno Press, 1969. Originally published in 1921.

A lyrically poignant autobiography of an Italian-American who became a minister.

Patri, Angelo. A Schoolmaster of the Great City. New York: Macmillan, 1917.

Autobiography of Angelo Patri's years as a schoolteacher in New York City, and as the first Italo-American to head a New York City public school.

Pellegrini, Angelo. Immigrant's Return. New York: Macmillan, 1952.

Biography of an immigrant whose family migrated to Washington

state, where Pellegrini became a teacher.

*Peragallo, Olga. Italian-American Authors and Their Contributions to American Literature. New York: S. F. Vanni, 1949.

Excellent resource that includes an alphabetical indexing of Italian-American authors (until the late 1940's), complete with biographical accounts, critical commentaries, and bibliographical listings.

*Rolle, Andrew. The Immigrant Upraised: Italian Adventures and Colonies in an Expanding America. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1970. Originally published in 1968.

Traces Italian migration to the American West, where Italian immigrants, in substantial numbers, became agriculturists and nonurban settlers. These immigrants are pictured far differently from Oscar Handlin's urban immigrants from Italy, atomized and alienated, as described in The Uprooted.

**Rolle, Andrew. The American Italians: Their History and Culture. Belmont, California: Wadsworth, 1972.

Written by a professor of history whose approach is to unearth many of the unknown aspects of Italian emigration, demographic patterns and contributions. Interrelates the European and American historical and cultural underpinnings of Italian-American life.

*Sacco, Nicola and Vanzetti, Bartolomeo. The Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti. New York: Octagon, 1960. Originally published in 1928.

Eloquent, compassionate account by the two well-known Italian-American anarchists. Highly recommended for a different perspective on that cause celèbre, the "Sacco-Vanzetti Case."

**Segre, Emilio. Enrico Fermi: Physicist. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972. Originally published in 1970.

Biography of Enrico Fermi as a scientist. Written by a friend, disciple, and fellow scientist. More technical and with less human drama than Laura Fermi's Atoms in the Family.

**Talese, Gay. Honor Thy Father. New York: Fawcett, 1972. Originally published in 1971.

A study of the rise and fall of the Bonanno organization. Talese concentrates less on gangland slayings and grotesque portraits of men with Runyonesque nicknames and more on how these men passed the idle hours, about the roles of their wives, about their relationships with their children. A successful effort to remove the veil of secrecy from one alleged Mafia family. Less sensational than Puzo's novels on the Mafia.

*Tomasi, Silvano and Engel, Madeline. The Italian Experience in the United States. Staten Island, New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1970.

Scholarly articles, well-documented, with abundant bibliographies. Among the subjects: Italian emigration; role of the public school in the assimilation of the Italian immigrant child in New York City (1900-1914); the ethnic church and the integration of Italian immigrants in the United States.

*Winwar, Frances, pseud. (Vinciguerra, Francesca) The Land and People of Italy. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Lippincott, 1972.

An established Italo-American writer known for biographies of prominent figures in English and continental literature.

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE JEWISH-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A. Fiction, Drama and Poetry

Aleichem, Sholem. Some Laughter, Some Tears: Tales from the Old World and the New. Selected and translated by Curt Leviant New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1968.

A new collection, by the master of Jewish humor, contains 20 stories never before translated into English, including a group about Jewish life in America, where Sholem Aleichem spent the last years of his life.

*Angoff, Charles. Journey to the Dawn. New York: A.S. Barnes, 1951.

Compassionate chronicle of Russian village Jews who emigrate to America, settling in Boston at the turn of the century. First volume in a trilogy on the Polonsky family. Much of the novel focuses on the conflict between the orthodox religion of the older generation and the modern views (Zionism especially) of the younger. OW;G

Angoff, Charles. In the Morning Light. New York: Beechhurst Press, 1952.

In volume two, young David Polonsky is followed through high school and his early job career -- during Wolrd War I. Personal conflicts within the family are depicted. Ch;Ed

*Angoff, Charles. The Sun at Noon. New York: Beechhurst Press, 1955.

David is seen during four years at Harvard (1919-23) - the conflict between European and American ways continues. CL

*Angoff, Charles. Between Day and Dark. New York: T. Yoseloff, 1959.

David works on newspapers in Boston, learns about American magazines and goes to New York to work on the American World (Mercury) with Harry Brandt (H.L. Mencken).

Asch, Sholem. Uncle Moses. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1918.

Polish Jews adjusting to America.

*Asch, Sholem. The Mother. New York: AMS Press, 1970. Originally published in 1925 (in Yiddish) and 1930 (English).

The first half of the novel depicts the hardships of the Zlotniks, a Jewish family, as it leaves its native Poland and strives to establish a footing on New York's East Side. The younger generation is seen breaking away from matriarchal traditions. The second part of the novel focuses on Jewish Bohemian life in New York, especially the uncouth sculptor, Bucholtz. FS;G

Asch, Sholem. East River (New York: Putnam, 1946.

Concerns Jews in the United States who are well-established and Americanized. The question of intermarriage is treated sympathetically. Three generations are contrasted and their interrelationships described in detail. The conflict between Jews and Irish Catholics at the turn of the century is explored, as well as labor problems and the factory system. FS;I-E;W;R

Asch, Sholem. A Passage in the Night. New York: Putnam, 1953.

Focuses on Americanized Jews in the United States. The protagonist, Grossman, had in his youth stolen a wallet from a Polish peasant, and its contents enabled him to start his climb to considerable wealth. In his old age he becomes eager to find the Pole and compensate him generously.

Asch, Sholem. Khaim Lederer's Return. New York: 1927. Translated and published in English in Three Novels (New York, 1938)

Having reached the age of 60, Khaim Lederer decides to retire from his flourishing shirt factory in order to return to the things of the spirit, but soon discovers that his early ideals have slipped from him beyond recovery. His attempts to recapture the past only alienate his family, who are steeped in bourgeois respectability and comfort.

**Bellow, Saul. The Victim. New York: New American Library, 1965. Originally published in 1947.

A novel that raises questions about anti-Semitism, the relationship of Jews and Gentiles, and man's responsibility for his "brothers" -- whether Jews or Gentiles. One hot summer in New York, the hero, Asa Leventhal, is forced to confront his Jewish identity after a lifetime of avoidance and denial. I;I-E;CL

**Bellow, Saul. The Adventures of Augie March. New York: Viking, Press Compass Books, 1961. Originally published in 1953.

A picaresque novel centering on the rogue-hero, Augie March, a poor Jewish boy growing up in Chicago, who has to learn to live by his wits in order to survive during the Depression. Ch;MM

**Bellow, Saul. Herzog. New York: Viking Press, 1964. In paper: Fawcett, 1965.

Story of Moses Herzog, a peripheral Jew, who never comes to grips with his Jewishness. The novel depicts his intellectual and emotional disintegration and the loss of the religious, family, and cultural ties to Judaism that might have given his life coherence. I;CL

**Bellow, Saul. Mr. Sammler's Planet. New York: Viking, 1970. In paper: Viking Press.

An elderly German immigrant, Artur Sammler, refugee from the Nazi atrocities of World War II, tries to preserve peace and order in his later years, but finds only that New York assaults his mind and body. Novel's focus is on memories of the holocaust and attempts to come to terms with the meaning of Jewishness in modern urban America. NW;I;I-E

Bisno, Beatrice. Tomorrow's Bread. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1938.

Proletarian novel exposing the deplorable conditions in the garment industry in Chicago in the 1890's. Protagonist is a self-educated Russian-Jew dedicated to banding together his fellow workers and immigrants in a strong union. W

Brinig, Myron, Singerman. New York: Farrar and Rinehart, 1929.

Jewish family leaves Rumania to settle in Silver Bow, Montana (a mining town resembling Butte), where the children become a part of American life. Parents' lifelong struggle is depicted. SW;G

This Man Is My Brother. New York: Farrar and Rinehart, 1932. Sequel to Singerman. Emphasis on sexual and other psychological problems of the second generation. Told through the son Michael's point of view after 20 years. MM;CL

*Bullard, Arthur (pen name "Arthur Edwards") Comrade Yetta. Boston: Gregg Press, 1969. Originally published in 1913.

Novel inspired by"the Uprising of the 20,000," a strike of New York dressmakers, mostly Jewish immigrant girls, in 1909. Led by "Comrade Yetta," a 19-year-old factory worker turned union organizer, they held out for 3 months against poverty, police harassment, and strike-breakers, until they won a limited victory. Yetta goes on to work for a struggling party newspaper and marries the editor. Together they devote themselves to Socialism. W;P

*Cahan, Abraham. Yekl: A Tale of the New York Ghetto. Reprinted Magnolia, Mass.: Peter Smith Pub. Originally published in 1896.

An immigrant who comes to America with high hopes finds his dreams perverted. Instead of saving money to bring his wife and son over, he gets involved with prizefighters, baseball players, and women. A divorce and disillusionment follow. The book was praised by William Dean Howells, but was a commercial failure. NW

*Cahan, Abraham. The Imported Bridegroom and Other Stories of the New York Ghetto. New York: Mss Information Corp., 1972. Originally published in 1898.

A collection of stories depicting problems of adjustment to New World values faced by the Jewish immigrants. NW

**Cahan, Abraham. The Rise of David Levinsky:Novel. New York: Harper and Bros., 1966. Originally published in 1917.

Set on New York's Jewish East Side. An immigrant adjusts himself to the New York business world in the emerging garment industry. He becomes successful but remains spiritually unsatisfied. Good presentation of Jewish social customs and folk attitudes in first generation immigrant groups. The novel is written in the picaresque tradition of the rogue hero who survives by his wits. Usually considered the first major novel by an immigrant in English; heralded by William Dean Howells. OW;NW;Ed;W;CL

Caspary, Vera. Thicker Than Water. New York: Liveright & Co., 1932.

Chronicle of three generations of a Portuguese Jewish family in Chicago, shows orthodox religion losing hold.Family's original aristocratic tendencies are gradually dissipated through intermarriage and the swift infiltration of materialistic attitudes. R;CL;MM

Cohen, Hyman and Lester. Aaron Traum. New York: B. Liveright, 1930.

Slavic Jews in America. A realistic picture of life among the garment workers in New York City, as the hero and friends become unionists. Depicts disillusionment in the midst of grinding poverty and the torment of the elders, as precious Talmudic beliefs are weakened in their sons. W;G;CL

Converse, Florence. The Children of Light. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1912.

Clara Emery, a well-educated,upper-class heroine, works in a settlement house in the immigrant quarter of New York and acts as mediator and interpreter of lower class life to her "Uptown" friends and family. The climax of the work is the citywide strike -- the Uprising of the 20,000 -- of immigrant girls in the garment industry. W;I-E

Cournos, John. The Mask. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1919.

Sensitive account of Russian Jews who transplant themselves to American and find themselves trapped economically in the textile mills of Philadelphia. The process of Americanization is vividly portrayed. W;MM

Ferber, Nat. The Sidewalks of New York. Chicago: P. Covici, 1927.

Russian boy grows up with foster parents on the East Side of

New York. Life in the ghetto and its effects on the residents are portrayed. Ch;EC

Other novels by the author include New York: A Novel (1929) and One Happy Jew (1934).

Field, Ben. The Outside Leaf. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1943.

Jewish tobacco farmer loves his Connecticut land, but Moe's ambitions are threatened by the coming of the Polish-Irish girl. In time the conflict between them is resolved. A non-stereotyped account of the Jew in America. I-E

**Fuchs, Daniel. The Williamsburg Trilogy. New York: Avon, 1972.

Summer in Williamsburg: (originally published in 1934): About the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn where Jews began to move in the 1890's when the populations of the Lower East Side exploded. Portrays a dreamer who commits suicide, a racketeer, the leader of a boy's gang, a salesman's wife and many other characters who are first or second generation Eastern European immigrants living a relatively isolated existence and struggling to survive. Comic tone. EC;Ch

Homage to Glenholt. (1936) Mostly about one family whose son is studying literature while the others are getting ahead and coming to own a delicatessen. The novel is organized around a funeral and there is a sense of what one critic calls "the sense of life as a ridiculous ordeal." FS;MM

Low Company. (1937) A witty, sad and faithful picture of Jewish life in Brooklyn in the early 1930's. Shows the grotesque, the whimsical, the pathetic, and the tragic in modern, crowded urban life.

Glass, Montague. Potash and Perlmutter. Philadelphia: Altemus, 1910.

Sketches which began to appear in 1910 and had a great vogue for more than a decade. They trace the adventures of two partners and the obstacles they face in the cloak and suit industry; their struggle for survival is the focus of the drama.

**Gold, Herbert. Fathers. Greenwich, Connecticut: Fawcett, 1972. Originally published in 1967.

Story of an immigrant boy, a Russian Jew, growing up in America. Conflicts between two generations are examined: the boy, so eager to find the American Dream that he changes his name to Gold, later produces a son he does not understand, an esthete unconcerned about money. Ch;G

**Gold, Michael. Jews Without Money. New York: Avon, 1973. Originally published in 1930.

A "proletarian novel," actually a series of autobiographically-

based sketches about poor Jews in New York City in the 1930's who are not millionaire bankers but paupers and workers. Sketches include: "A Gang of Little Yids," "Did God Make Bedbugs?", "The Gangster's Mother," and "Jews and Christians." Emphasis is on the seamier side of life: tenements, crime and prositution, from a social protest perspective. The novel attracted a great deal of attention and went into eleven printings between February and October, 1930. SP;Ch

Gollomb, Joseph. Unquiet. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1935.

Presents a man's life from childhood in Russia through adolescence in the East Side New York tenements--his education and early career as a novelist, his conflict between family loyalty and personal aspirations. Ch;Ed;G

Hurst, Fannie. Humoresque, a Laugh on Life with a Tear Behind It. Cleveland: World Publishing, 1919.

Eight stories of Jewish life in New York City, about the ups and downs of ordinary people; slightly sentimental tone of the Progressive Era.

Jessey, Cornelia. The Growing Roots. New York: Crown Publishers, 1947.

Russian Jews in Colorado from the 1890's on. The first half is a recreation of the life of a Jewish immigrant family and the growth of a girl. The second half talks of anti-Semitism and Zionism. FS;Ch;R

*Kelly, Myra. Little Citizens: The Humours of School Life. New York: Peter Mith, 1973. Originally published in 1904.

A group of stories about an Irish schoolteacher's experiences with East Side Jewish immigrant children -- her"58 little children of Israel." Her attempts to Americanize them are treated with much sentimentality and humor. Other sketches are collected in Little Aliens (1910) and Wards of Liberty (1907). The latter has been reprinted -- New York: Books for Libraries, 1973. Ed.; I-E

*Lessing, Bruno. [pen name of Rudolph Block] Children of Men. Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries, Inc. Reprint of 1903 edition.

A collection of tales, warmly humorous, showing immigrant workers surviving amid the inhumanity of the sweatshop and savoring the freedom America offers after the pogroms of the Old World. W

**Levin, Meyer. The Old Bunch. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1937. Paperback: Avon

Follows a group of 20 boys and girls in a club for teenagers

on Chicago's West Side and moves, through 964 pages, from 1921 to 1934. These second generation Jews are rapidly giving up their parents' traditions and moving quickly into the middle class through law, sports, the arts, medicine, The book ends with the Chicago World's Fair in 1933. MM

Lewisohn, Ludwig. The Island Within. Phila.: Jewish Pub. Society, 1968. (Originally published in 1928)
Saga of a family of Polish Jews who migrate to New York City in 1870's; the story of the son's medical education and cultural conflicts between his Jewish heritage and Americanization. FS;CL

**Malamud, Bernard. The Assistant. New York: Paperback by Signet.

Depicts the life of a lower-middle class Jewish grocer and his family's struggle for survival in a hostile urban environment. Also the story of Frank Alpine, orphaned Catholic, whose search for identity leads him to Judaism. There he finds the moral and spiritual underpinnings for his life. FS;I-E

**Malamud, Bernard. The Magic Barrel. New York: Farrar, Straus, 1958. Paperback: Pocket Books, 1972.

A collection of short stories depicting the lives of contemporary Jews in America.

**Malamud, Bernard. Idiots First. New York: Farrar, Straus, 1963. Paperback by Dell.

Stories of Jews in New York, a number of them centering on the relationship between Jews and Negroes -- often ending in confrontation.

** Malamud, Bernard. The Tenants. New York: Farrar, Straus, 1972. Paperback: Pocket Books.

Set on the East Side of Manhattan, the novel depicts the confrontation between the Jew, Harry Lesser, a writer using an abandoned tenement as he struggles to end his 10-year effort at a novel and Willie Spearmint, a black writer and revolutionary, who also moves into the decaying house. Racial and ethnic tensions are explored with skill and power. I-E

Oppenheim, James. Dr. Rast. New York: Sturgis & Walton, 1909.

The hero, a German-Jewish physician, works among the newly arrived Eastern European Jews of the Lower East Side, and observes their dramas with love, insight and devotion.

*Oppenheim, James. The Nine-Tenths: A Novel. New York: Gregg Pub., 1969. Originally published in 1912.

Inspired by the 1909 strike of immigrant factory girls in the New York garment industry, the hero, Joe Blaine, the owner

of a print-shop, reacts violently to a fire in his plant in which many girls die (based on the actual diaster at the Triangle Waist Co., in 1911); he goes to live and work among the workers and Socialist organizers. W

**Ornitz, Samuel Badisch. Haunch, Paunch and Jowl: An Anonymous Autobiography. New York: Pocket Books, 1968. ~~Originally published in~~ 1923.

Concerned with New York's East Side from the 1880's through 1910's, really an attack on capitalistic society through the reminiscences and the revelations of Meyer Hirsch as he rises from a boy's gang to become a crooked lawyer, politician and judge. Written in the hero-as-rascal tradition of the picaresque novel, as is The Rise of David Levinsky. Ch;MM

Ornitz, Samuel Badisch. Bride of the Sabbath. New York: Rinehart, 1951.

Jewish boy growing up in New York City from 1900-1930. The main character throws orthodox religion over, and is also disillusioned by radical socialism. R;P

**Polok, Chaim. The Chosen. New York: Fawcett, 1968. Originally published in 1967.

A look at Orthodox Jewish tradition as it flourishes in Williamsburg, Brooklyn in the 1940's. About two teenage Jewish boys who come from disparate religious backgrounds and establish a strong comradeship. They are troubled by two fathers, one a Hasidic rabbi, the other an outstanding orthodox scholar who is more worldly. The argument of the book concerns the level of survival of Judaism, whether it shall remain clothed in mysticism and superstition or whether it shall convey the message of humanitarianism. R

*Reznikoff, Charles. Family Chronicle. New York: Universe Books, 1971. Originally published in 1930, 1936, and 1951.

The story of a Russian-Jewish girl who comes to New York, works as a garment worker, and marries. The second part is about her son, a Greenwich village bookstore owner. Especially good for vivid picture of Jewish life in old Russia.OW;NW;W

Rosenberg, Joseph D. Kosher Americans. Atlantic City, New Jersey: Associated Publishers, 1929.

Detailed study of the life of Jewish-American family, once poor, now rich. FS; MM

Rosenfeld, Isaac. Passage from Home. New York: World Publishing Co., 1946.

An American-Jewish family novel set in Chicago and revolving around a precocious 15-year-old who engineers an affair between his aunt and a footloose cousin, thus setting off a complex re-alignment of family relationships. FS

**Roth, Henry. Call It Sleep. New York: R.O. Ballou, 1934. Paperback: Avon

A powerfully-written novel of immigrant life in New York seen through the eyes of a young immigrant boy, David Schearl. His violent-tempered father, Albert, and poetic, sensitive mother find the New World almost as perplexing and terrifying as does the boy. The novel is rooted in psychological understanding and profound sociological vision which raise it above most other portraits of this time and place.Ch;FS;NW

Rosenfeld, Morris. Songs from the Ghetto. (translated from the Yiddish by Leo Wiener) Boston: Copeland and Day, 1898. Songs of Labor and Other Poems (Boston, 1914.)

Poems by a Polish Jew recording his bitter experiences in the sweatshops of New York. They are songs of the misery and oppression of working-class immigrants, rendered lyrically and with dramatic intensity. W

**Rosten, Leo Calvin (pseud. Leonard Q. Ross) The Education of Hyman Kaplan. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1937.

Fifteen humorous sketches from The New Yorker about an Americanization class in a New York City night school. The Return of Hyman Kaplan (1959) is more of the same. Ed

**Roth, Philip. Goodbye,Columbus and Other Stories. New York: Bantam, 1973. Originally published in 1959.

The title novella in this book by the author concerns itself with a summer love affair between Neil Klugman, a young man who works in the Newark public library, and Brenda Patinkin, a Radcliffe undergraduate, whose parents have moved up the economic ladder from Newark to a home in the suburbs. Discovery by the girl's mother terminates the affair. Short stories included deal largely with Jewish contemporary life: "The Conversion of the Jews," "Eli, the Fanatic," and "Defender of the Faith." MM;CL

Schneider, Isidor. From the Kingdom of Necessity. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1935.

Autobiographical novel traces a man's life from the time he comes to America at age 6 until maturity. It is a hard, bitter, ugly life beset by oppressive forces, so degraded by filth and poverty and wretchedness as to force those who must submit to it almost below human levels. SP

Seid, Ruth. (Jo Sinclair, pseud.) Wasteland. New York: Harper Bros., 1946.

The emotional problems of the children of Russian Jews who dwell in a wasteland between being immigrants and Americans.

The central character finds himself with the aid of a psychiatrist. MM;CL

Singer, I.[srael] J.[oshua]. Spring and Other Stories. New York: 1937.

A collection of several long stories, a few of which depict Jews in America (most of Singer's work is about Poland).

"Willie", a Jewish immigrant who makes good as a farmer in New York State, sends for his parents after the pogroms in the wake of World War I. His pious father disapproves of the estrangement of his son from Judaism and tries to turn the farm into a center for elderly Jews.

In "Parents' Graves," an Americanized watchmaker returns to his native town to erect a headstone on his parents' graves and is besieged by matchmakers who take him for a rich American.

Suhl, Yuri. One Foot in America. New York: Macmillan, 1950.

Autobiographical and largely comic account of the experiences of a highly imaginative Galician Jewish boy who came to Brooklyn in 1923 to join a family group who had preceded him. Excellent for contrasts of European and American environments. NW;EC;Ch

*Suhl, Yuri. Cowboy on a Wooden Horse. New York: Macmillan, 1953.

The the sequel, the main character becomes an upholsterer and union member, and is engaged to an American-Jewish girl -- but his "greenhorn" stupidities continue too long to be believable.

*Tobenkin, Elias. Witte Arrives. New York: Gregg Pub., 1969. Originally published in 1916.

An extended and unsensational treatment of the immigrant experience: the Americanization of a Russian-Jewish boy who works his way through high school and university in Illinois to become a Chicago reporter; his struggles in New York as editor of a liberal weekly, his marriage to a Gentile girl, and the problems of joblessness, religious discrimination, and the class system are the author's concerns. MM

*Tobenkin, Elias. The House of Conrad. New York: Gregg Pub., 1971. Originally published in 1918.

Deals with a German-Jewish immigrant family (the Conrads) in New York through three generations. Recounts the story of European proletarians becoming Americanized and moving towards organized Socialism. MM;W

Tobenkin, Elias. God of Might. New York: Minton, Balch, 1925.

Samuel Waterman, a Jewish department store owner in Nebraska, achieves wealth but not social acceptance. He reverts to his orthodox heritage under pressure of the alien society. MM;R

Todrin, Boris. Out of These Roots. Caldwell, Id.:The Caxton Printers, 1944.

Story of a boy growing up in Brooklyn -- the son of an intellectual Jewish family from Southern Russia. A vivid portrayal of the lifestyle of the intellectual, transplanted Jewish family. FS;Ch

**Wallant, Edward Lewis. The Pawnbroker. New York: Harcourt, 1961. Paperback: Manor Books

Novel about "a Harlem pawnbroker, Sol Nazerman, whose career as an instructor at the University of Crakow was cut short when he and his wife and their two small children were transported by the Nazis to a concentration camp...Now, bitter and haunted by dreams of the dead...it takes an act of violence to teach him why he has hung on to life."

Wiseman, Adele. The Sacrifice. London: V. Gollancz, 1956.

A family of European Jews leave Russia to find freedom and settle in Canada. Their rich and varied family life is central to the story. NW;FS

Yellen, Samuel. The Wedding Band. New York: Antheum, 1961.

A detailed view of Jewish life in Cleveland in the 1920's. The marriage of an immigrant Jew and native American non-Jew is depicted. I-E

Yezierska, Anzia. Hungry Hearts. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1920.

A collection of sketches about Polish-Jewish immigrants. Heroines are hungry for education to fulfill their dreams of America's promise. Anglo-Saxon Americans hold out promise and disappointment. The desire for beauty is the strongest "hunger," one that her heroines never lose. Sketches include "Wings," "Hunger," "The Miracle," and "The Fat of the Land."

Yezierska, Anzia. Children of Loneliness. Stories of Immigrant Life in America. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1923.

Full of protest and disillusionment, the book contains an interview with the author, seven short stories, and three autobiographical articles. She depicts the problems that arise with immigrant parents clinging to the old ways and their children adopting Americanized customs. G;MM

Yezierska, Anzia. Salome of the Tenements. New York: Boni and Liveright, 1923.

A Jewish girl is unhappily married to a Gentile. She turns to dress designing and in the process is rediscovered by an old admirer.

Yezierska, Anzia. Bread Givers. New York: Doubleday, Page Co., 1925.

A Jewish immigrant girl fighting her way from poverty through college and into teaching. Ed.

Yezierska, Anzia. Arrogant Beggar. New YOrk: Doubleday, Page Co., 1927.

A girl from the tenements and her experience with organized charity. The experience turns out to be a bad one and she turns from the charity to find her own place in life.

Yezierska, Anzia. All I Could Never Be. New York: Brewer, Warren and Putnam, 1932.

The heroine, a Jewish immigrant girl, establishes herself as a writer after many rebuffs but never wins social acceptance in the WASP world. MM

Zangwill, Israel. The Melting Pot, A Drama in Four Acts. New York: 1909.

A play by the English novelist who surveyed the New York Jewish slums in 1898, guided by Lincoln Steffens. This influenced him to write the play which pleads for reconciliation in the New World of the antagonisms and animosities that were rending the Old World apart. Well-received because critics called it "a play of the people."

Zara, Louis. Blessed Is the Land. New YOrk: Crown Publishers, 1954.

The story of the first Jewish settlers who came from Brazil to settle in New Amsterdam in the days of Peter Stuyvesant. Levy is a historical character, often mentioned in historical documents, but the story is almost entirely fictional. It attempts to depict the spirit of the forlorn arrivals and to counteract the usual portrayal of the intellectual or commercial Jewish stereotype. NW

B. Collections

Cooperman, Jehiel B. and Sarah H. (eds.) New York: Exposition Press, 1967. America in Yiddish Poetry.

An anthology of poetry translated from Yiddish by the editors.

Goodman, Henry, (ed. and trans.) The New Country. New York: YKUF Publ, 1961.

Translations from the Yiddish about life in America by such writers as Sholem Asch, Sholem Aleichem, Abraham Raisin, I.J. Singer, David Opotashu and others. Themes include "Getting Settled", "Making a Living", "Parents and Children", and "There's Laughter, Too."

*Hindus, Milton. (ed.) The Old East Side. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1969.

An anthology of literature and documents that reconstruct the world of the old shtetl transplanted to a new country between the years 1881-1924.

C. Autobiography, Criticism, Journalism

**Antin, Mary. The Promised Land. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1969. Reprint of 1912 edition.

Autobiography of a Russian immigrant, a woman still under thirty, who looks upon her American experience as a rebirth. The heroine of the story is the old self, the European self left behind in Russia. Recounts Mary Antin's years of human service in her adopted country. Minor classic of Jewish immigration. Her other works dealing with the immigrant experience include From Plotzk to Boston (1899) and They Who Knock At Our Gate (1914).

Eisenberg, Azriel L. The Golden Land: A Literary Portrait of American Jewry, 1654 to the Present. New York: T. Yoseloff, 1964.

*Guttmann, Allen. The Jewish Writer in America: Assimilation and the Crisis of Identity. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971.

A study of Jewish American writers from the 1880's to the present, centering on the problem of identity and the conflict between tradition and assimilation as a continuing tension in Jewish-American literature.

**Hapgood, Hutchins. The Spirit of the Ghetto. Studies of the Jewish Quarter of New York. New York: Schocken Books, 1966. Originally published in 1902.

A sympathetic and intelligent description of the Jewish community of New York written by a total outsider. Especially good at rendering the intellectual ferment and rich social and political currents of the turn-of-the-century immigrant community.

*Kazin, Alfred. A Walker in the City. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1969. Originally published in 1951.

A nostalgic memoir by one of America's foremost literary critics about the anonymous immigrants to the Promised Land and the writer's own passage from the Brownsville (Brooklyn) of the immigrants to the great world beyond the ghetto. The memoir recounts his later return to the scenes of his youth and the memories evoked.

*Liptzin, Sol. The Jew in American Literature. New YOrk: Bloch, 1966.

The image of the Jew as well as his role as author, from Colonialtimes to the present.

*Malin, Irving. Jews and Americans. Carbondale, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1966.

Chiefly accounts of Shapiro, Schwartz, Rosenfeld, Fiedler, Bellow, Malamud, and Roth, who are viewed as concerned with traditional concepts of the Jewish experience.

*Mersand, Joseph. Traditions in American Literature: A Study of Jewish Characters and Authors. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1968. Reprint of the 1939 edition.

Useful survey from early times of Jewish figures in English and especially American drama.

**Mersand, Joseph. Teachers' Study Guide: Writings of the Nazi Holocaust: The Image of the Jew in Literature. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1969. Single copy free by writing: 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

**Metzker, Isaac, ed. A Bintel Brief: Sixty Years of Letters from the Lower East Side to the Jewish Daily Forward. New York: Doubleday & Co., 1971.

Letters written by Jews who came to America between 1899 and 1914 and sent to a column in the Jewish Daily Forward called "A Bintel Brief" (a bundle of letters). They reveal many aspects of Jewish life in America: homesickness, illness, displacement, atheism, exploitation, the generation gap, unionism. Written by ordinary people, they are striking in language and in the realistic picture they portray of life as it really was.

Riis, Jacob. A reporter for the New York Evening Sun and himself a Danish immigrant, Riis recorded his observations of Lower East Side life of Jewish Immigrants in works with sociological importance:

**How the Other Half Lives. New York: C. Scribner's Sons 1890. Paperback: Hill & Wang.

The Children of the Poor. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. 1892.
Out of Mulberry Street. New York: Century Co, 1898.
The Battle With the Slums. London: MacMillan & Co., 1902.

He portrays both the suffering and the hope of the American immigrant experience.

Schoener, Allen, (ed.). Portal to America: The Lower East Side 1870-1925. New YOrk: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1967.

Photographs and chronicles depicting "the epic first America for millions of immigrants" -- an impressive recreation of Jewish immigrant life in New York through newspaper articles in the English and Yiddish press and photographs by Jacob Riis, et.al.

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A. Fiction and Drama

Benson, Ramsey. Hill Country. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1928.

Biographical novel about James J. Hill, builder of the Great Northern Railway and potent influence in bettering the lives of early settlers in Minnesota. Presents the Swedish settlers as almost too clean and upright to be tolerated by their American neighbors. EC

**Bjorn, Thyra Ferre. Papa's Wife. New York: Bantam, 1973. Originally published in 1955.

A sixteen-year-old girl goes as housekeeper to the home of bachelor Pastor Franzon. She is determined to become his wife and she succeeds. This is the story of their life together in New England. FS

Bojer, Johan. The Emigrants. New York: Century, 1925.

An account of Norwegian pioneer settlers in the Red River Valley, North Dakota. Under the leadership of Erik Foss, a group of immigrants struggles against heavy odds. NW

Budd, Lillian. Land of Strangers. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1953.

Struggle of a young Swedish couple to make a life in their new country. Carl runs away from Sweden and meets his old love in Chicago. Told with sympathy and down-to-earth realism. NW

Budd, Lillian. April Harvest. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1959.

Final novel of trilogy with Land of Strangers and April Snow (1951). Daughter of Swedish immigrants lives in Chicago from 1900 until World War I and struggles to support herself and get an education. She eventually returns to Sweden in search of her roots. MM; CL

Cannon, Cornelia. Red Dust. New York: Little, 1928.

A story of Swedish pioneer farmers in Minnesota. Family problems and economic hardships center around the struggles to find a rust-resisting strain of wheat. NW; FS

**Cather, Willa. O Pioneers! Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1962. Originally published in 1913.

Set in the 1880's on the rich Nebraska prairies where Swede and Bohemian intermingle in their efforts to subdue the wild land. Among those who have faith in the land is Alexandra

Bergson, who takes charge of the farm after her father's death and against the advice of her brothers, determined that her father's faith in the United States will be vindicated. And it is. Although she lives through years of adversity, Alexandra sees prosperity and civilization emerge. FS;EC;CL

Engstrand, Stuart. They Sought for Paradise. New York: Harper, 1939.

Story of Eric Jansson, a religious fanatic who founded the colony of Bishop Hill in Illinois. A group of Swedish immigrants take part in religious and exual experiments. NW;EC

Faralla, Dana. Circle of Trees. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1955.

Set in Minnesota in the1880's. Story of Danish emigrants during their second year on the prairie: the first year had brought sorrow and disillusionment. During the second year, the family welcomes into their homestead the wandering frontiersman, Reilly-o; and through his teachings and friendship, they learn to face life anew. NW.

**Forbes, Kathryn. Mama's Bank Account. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1968. Originally published in 1943.

Set in San Francisco. Collection of short stories about a Norwegian-American immigrant family guided by a loving, understanding mother. Each story is an episode in the life of some member of mama's family, but mama is the real heroine each time. No bank account exists, but mama protects her children from this reality. John Van Druten's I Remember Mama and the television show that ran for many years were based on these stories. FS

**Garland, Hamlin. Main Travelled Roads. New York: Harper-Row, 1909. Originally published in 1891. In paper: New York: New American Library, 1962.

A collection of short stories depicting rural poverty of first generation settlers on the Midwestern prairies.

*Garland, Hamlin. The Moccasin Ranch. New York: Somerset, 1972. Originally published in 1909.

Depicts hardships encountered by immigrant settlers who built homes on the wild Dakota prairies.

Grove, Frederick Philip. Settlers of the Marsh. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1925.

Swedish immigrants and immigrants from other European countries, as well as settlers from the United States,

move to Canada and settle in the bush settlements where the forests meet the prairies in "the land of the million farmsteads to be had for the asking." NW

Havill, Edward. Big Ember. New York: Harper, 1947.

Novel based on episode involving Norwegian immigrants and the Sioux uprising in southern Minnesota in 1862. NW

Kaup, Elizabeth D. Not for the Meek. New York: Macmillan, 1941.

Begins in the 1880's. Novel of a Danish immigrant, Martin Lyndendaal, who rises from poverty and obscurity to power and affluence in the steel industry. Written in the style of an autobiography. W

Lindberg, Walter. The Winding Road. Lutheran Literary Board, 1933.

A fictional autobiography describing the difficulties of an immigrant.

*Miller, Helen. Kirsti. New York: Doubleday, 1965.

The Junnola family come from Finland to start a new life in the Idaho Valley. Sixteen-year-old Kirsti and Tom Kincaid, a neighbor of a different religion, defy their families when they want to marry. Especially appropriate for the junior high school levels. R;NW

**Moberg, Vilhelm. The Emigrants. New York: Popular Library, 1973. Originally published in 1951, in Swedish.

First volume of a trilogy which traces the migration of a band of settlers from Smaland, Sweden to America. This volume tells the story of one family, the Nilssons, of their life in Sweden, and of the long, arduous journey across the Atlantic in the summer of 1850. Ends with the family's arrival in New York City. OW;NW

**Moberg, Vilhelm. Unto A Good Land. New YOrk: Popular Library, 1971. Originally published in 1954.

In the sequel to The Emigrants the family travels from New York City on river boat, steam wagon, on foot and by ox-cart to a new home in the virgin forest of Minnesota territory where they struggle through their first winter. Parts 3 and 4 of the cycle are found in The Last Letter Home, published in 1956 (in Swedish) and translated into English in 1961, (Simon & Schuster). NW

Moberg, Vilhelm. A Time on Earth. (translated from the Swedish) New York: Simon & Schuster, 1965.

Tells "the life story of Albert Carlson, who was born in Sweden and came alone to America as a very young boy. Now, at sixty-four, divorced, and more or less ignored by his two sons, Albert lives in a cheap hotel room in a prosperous little California town." His thoughts go back to his childhood. Excellent contrast of the rural Scandinavia of his past with the restless, prosperous surfaces of American urban life today. NW;G

Ostenso, Martha. Wild Geese. Toronto: McCleland and Stewart, 1961. Originally published in 1925.

Tale of a Norwegian-American farming community in Minnesota Settlement includes Icelandic, Finnish and Swedish farmers as well. Caleb Gare, a malevolent figure of greed and tyranny, dominates the story. He intimidates his household so cruelly that his wife becomes totally submissive to him; his daughter, refusing to submit, nevertheless harbors hatred that almost leads to murder. FS; G

Ostenso, Martha. O River, Remember. New York: Dodd, 1943.

The story of two pioneer families, one Irish and one Norwegian, who settle in the Red River Valley of Minnesota from 1870 through 1941. The book tries to define certain enduring conflicts in American social history. NW; G

Peterson, Elmer T. Trumpets West: An Epic of America. New York: Sears Publishing Company, 1934.

Three generations of Swedish immigrants in the Midwest go from farming to banking, then to oil. W; FS

*Riis, Jacob. The Making of an American. New York: Macmillan, 1970. Originally published in 1901.

Classic autobiography of immigrant adjustment.

**Rolvaag, Ole. Giants in the Earth: A Saga of the Prairie. New York: Harper, 1973. Originally published in 1927.

First volume of a trilogy. An heroic tale of Norwegian settlers on the plains of South Dakota in the late nineteenth century. Story with a double conflict: the first, between Per Hansa and the virgin soil from which he wrests a living; the second, between Per Hansa and Beret, whose hatred of pioneer life is matched only by her husband's love for her. Over the first struggle, Per Hansa triumphs. The second takes the heart out of him and leads, as Beret's obsession with religion grows, to the tragic last scene of the novel. NW; W; FS

*Rolvaag, Ole. Peder Victorious. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 1973. Originally published in 1929.

Second volume of the trilogy in which a territory, South Dakota, is about to become a state. Novel carries on the theme begun in Giants, beginning with the son of Per Hansa and Beret, Peder Victorious.

Rolvaag, Ole. Their Father's God. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1974. Originally published in 1931.

Third volume in the trilogy carries the story into the twentieth century and deals with the conflicts which arise when Peder marries an Irish Catholic girl. MM;I-E.

Rolvaag, Ole. The Boat of Longing. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1973. Originally published in 1933.

A careful study into the mind of a young Norwegian boy, Nils Vaag, brought up in a lovely fisherman's home in Norway. He sets out for America in search of fame and fortune, never to be seen again by either of his parents. Recounts his struggles to get along in the United States. Book combines elements of the mystical folktale and the realistic novel. OW; NW

Schlytter, Leslie E. The Tall Brothers. New York: Appleton-Century, 1941.

A novel dealing with life in a Wisconsin lumber town during the early decades of this century. The central theme is the conflict between two rapacious lumbermen and a Swedish couple who have come to the wilderness to build a future.

*Van Druten, John. I Remember Mama. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1945.

A play in two acts, adapted from Kathryn Forbes' Mama's Bank Account.

Winther, Sophus. Take All to Nebraska. New York: Macmillan, 1936.

Set in 1898 and the decade following. Story of Peter Grimsen, who had been a small farmer in Denmark, and his life in America, focusing on the conflict that arises between him and his sons: they want to remain in Nebraska, he wants to go back to Denmark. Describes the slow and painful process of Americanization. The sequel, Mortgage Your Heart (1937), depicts the family's experiences on a Nebraska farm as rent farmers, showing differences between father and his Americanized sons: 1906-1917. The last novel in the trilogy is This Passion Never Dies (1938), continuing the story of the family's struggles after the father's death and the personal conflicts of Americanized

Danish immigrants. NW; MM; G

B. History, Biography, and Criticism

Blankner, Frederika. (ed.) The History of the Scandinavian Literatures. New York: Dial, 1938.

A survey of the literatures of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, and Finland, from their origin to 1938, including Scandinavian-American authors and selected bibliographies.

Hamsun, Knut. On Overgrown Paths. (translated from Norwegian) New York: Paul S. Eriksson, 1967. Originally published in Norwegian in 1949.

The Nobel Prize-winner's last book, a memoir in which he records his thoughts of the present and his reflections of the past -- including his years in the 1880's as an immigrant farm worker in America. Hamsun also recorded his impressions in *The Cultural Life of Modern America (Edited and translated by Barbara Gordon Morgridge) Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1966., and in **On the Prairie: A Sketch of the Red River Valley.(Minnesota Historical Society).

**Haugen, Einar. The Norwegians in America: New York: Teacher's College Press, 1967.

A short monograph on the Norwegian-American experience for the beginning student. Suggests readings and field trips for students.

Jorgenson, Theodore, and Solum, Nora. Ole Edward Rolvaag: A Biography. New York: Harper, 1939.

Scholarly biography of the well-known Norwegian-American immigrant writer, and professor at St. Olaf's College, Minnesota.

Kolchainen, John I. Star of Hope: The Finns in America. New York: Teachers College, 1967,

Short monograph on the Finnish-American experience for the beginning student. Suggests readings and field trips. Companion monographs on the Swedes and the Norwegians are available from Teachers College.

Mortensen, Enok. Danish-American Life and Letters. A Bibliography. Grand View College, Des Moines, Iowa: Commission on Publications of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, 1945.

Useful bibliography stresses general literature but also includes science and technology. Titles of pioneer life are included in English and in Danish. Most of these have not been translated into English.

Niemi, Taisto J. (ed.) Finns in the United States: A Bibliography of English and Finnish References. Kalamazoo, Michigan: Western Michigan College Library, 1947.

Useful bibliography of titles in English and in Finnish. Most titles have not been translated into English.

Skardal, Dorothy. "The Scandinavian Immigrant Writer in America," Norwegian-American Studies, XXI (1962), pp. 14-63.

Useful bibliography that stresses immigrant writings by Scandinavians. Most titles have not been translated into English.

LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE SLAVIC-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

A. Fiction

Adamic, Louis. Grandsons: A Story of American Lives. New York: Harper, 1935.

Story of Anton Gale and his three grandsons. The theme of this novel, essentially an essay on America, is what America means to the Slovenian immigrant. His other novels of Slavic immigrants in America include From Many Lands (1940); Two-Way Passage (1941) and What's Your Name (1942).

Algren, Nelson. Never Come Morning. New York: Harper, 1942.

Story of poverty and crime among the Poles of Chicago's West Side. The protagonist is Bruno Bicek, a young pugilist and near-gangster, whose poverty and code of "play straight with the gang" lead him into trouble: he is arrested for murder in the midst of his first successful prize fight. His girlfriend Steffi's story runs parallel to his: she is forced by Bruno's code to work in Mama Tomek's brothel. SP

Anthony, Joseph. Rekindled Fires. New York: Holt, 1918.

In the process of Americanization, Stanislav Zabransky (later Stanley) loses none of the sturdy, practical idealism that had brought his father to America from Bohemia. From high school dropout to tobacco factory stripper, from secretary of the Cigar-makers' Union to Rutgers College as a student and then as a professor -- this is the story of American success through opportunity. MM; Ed

Auslander, Joseph. My Uncle Jan. New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1948.

Wisconsin in the 1890's. Story of hearty, rollicking Czech, Uncle Jan, who made so much money in America that he sends for all his friends and relatives from Bohemia. The story, narrated by Jan's young nephew, describes the customs of the Czechs and their attempts at Americanization. EC

*Bankowsky, Richard. The Glass Rose. New York: Random House, 1958.

First novel of a tetralogy written in the stream of consciousness manner, this story recounts the rise and fall of a Polish immigrant family. The seven-day wake of Stanislaw Machek becomes the backdrop for the thoughts and memories of his family and neighbors. FS

Bankowsky, Richard. After Pentecost. New York: Random House, 1961.

Second novel of the tetralogy. Deals with a displaced Pole, Magda, who comes to New Jersey. She has been sponsored by Groszek, a local politician, at his nephew's request. Roman, the nephew,

wants to marry Magda, even though she is twice his age. Magda disrupts the lives of those she comes into contact with, finally driving the book to its ending moment of tragedy and violent death.

*Bankowsky, Richard. On a Dark Nigh (Three Canticles). New York: Random House, 1964.

Third novel of the tetralogy. Story of a young woman who impulsively marries a saintly old man but continues her relationship with her passionate but destructive lover. Like all novels of the tetralogy, this one focuses primarily on Polish-Americans living in Anderson, New Jersey. Fourth novel is The Pale Criminal. (1967)

Cannon, Cornelia. Heirs. Boston: Little, Brown, 1930.

Portrays the conflict between impoverished New Englanders and Polish newcomers who buy up Yankee farms and work in the mills. Central to the story is Marilla Lamprey, a Pole, who comes to Lovell, New Hampshire, as a schoolteacher and eventually marries Seth Walton, owner of the mills. Marilla's personal experiences unfold against a background of ethnic tensions. I-E;W

Castle, William and Joseph, Robert. Hero's Oak. New York: Reader's Press, 1945.

Set in Vermont, 1910-1936. The story of an atypical Polish immigrant family who till the unwilling soil. Specifically, an account of beautiful Marja Jaworaska and a tree -- a towering oak known as "Krupa's Oak". Legend has it that the first man to comes to a girl standing beneath its shade will be her husband. Hero's Oak is also the story of Aleksander Krupa, the immigrant, of his victory over the land and of his defeat. FS;W

**Cather, Willa. My Antonia. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1961. Originally published in 1918.

Set in America's western prairie. The story of Antonia, as told by one of her childhood friends, is an account of the daughter of immigrant Bohemian parents who wrest a living from the prairie. Antonia helps in this struggle while combating other vicissitudes--betrayal, desertion, pregnancy. Through everything, her spirit is unbroken by hardship. Antonia displays courage of heroic proportions. FS;W;EC

Chase, Mary Ellen. A Journey to Boston. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1965.

The story of two Polish farm women in Massachusetts whose husbands are killed in a highway accident. The novel is based on an actual event. It is useful for its contrasts of life in Poland and in the U.S. CL

Glocar, Emilian. Man From the Balkans. (trans. by Fern Long). Philadelphia: Dorrance, 1942.

About a Servian immigrant and his successful attempts to adjust himself to his new American environment. MM

**Kafka, Franz. Amerika. New York: New Directions, 1966. Originally published in 1940.

An unfinished novel by the author of The Trial and The Castle. Story concerns the adventures in America of a young man, Karl Rossman, who is driven out of his home in Prague by his parents after being seduced by a servant girl. Karl's America is a strange land; his adventures border on the fantastic or the farcical, but at the end there is a hint that Karl will find a happiness denied Kafka's other heroes. NW

Karabin, Gabro. "Honorable Escape". Scribner's Magazine, Dec. 1937, 40-42,50.

A short story about Croatian culture in Pittsburgh.

Lebedeff, Vera. The Heart Returneth. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1943.

About a colony of White Russians in Detroit. Prince Lucian, of the old aristocracy, proposes to return to Russia and offer his knowledge about factory management. Good on social life and ideas of this group. EC

London, Jack. The Valley of the Moon. New York: Macmillan, 1914.

This novel describes the (Croatians) Dalmatians in California's apple-growing region. The Dalmatians are from a province inside Croatia.

Nichols, Edward. Hunky Johnny. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1945.

Set in the Slovak district of Gary, Indiana, and in Chicago during Prohibition. Story of Johnny Opalko, Ph. D., who returns to his Slovak home unemployed and in conflict: he cannot decide what to do about his love for Jean Howland, an upper-class girl from Cleveland's Shaker Heights, nor can he reconcile ethical values learned at home with those which his brother, a member of the syndicate, demonstrates. During Johnny's stay at home he makes his decision -- about life and marriage. I; CL

Ormonde, Czenzi. Laughter from Downstairs. New York: Farrar, Straus, 1948.

Set in a small, friendly town in the Pacific Northwest. Account of life in a closely-knit Bohemian-American family, told from the viewpoint of nine-year-old Lide. Story redolent of a succulent, middle-European tradition of good food and large-scale hospitality. FS;EC

**Papashvily, George and Papashvily, Helen. Anything Can Happen.New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968. Originally published in 1945.

Twenty episodes, many humorous, in the life of a Russian immigrant from the province of Georgia, describing his efforts to understand America and become a part of it. Joyous yarns in the author's own idiom as set down by his American-born wife. MM

Sienkiewicz, Henryk. After Bread: A Story of Polish Emigrant Life. New York: R. F. Fenno, 1897.

A stark, hopeless tale by the author of Quo Vadis. Story of a poor Polish family's unending, futile search for bread in America. FS;SP

**Sinclair, Upton. The Jungle. New York: New American Library, 1971. Originally published in 1906.

Set in one of Chicago's infamous meat-packing plants. Its hero is Jurgis Rudkus, a sturdy Lithuanian, who, with a small contingent of fellow countrymen, struggles in his adopted country. He is no match for the foremen's immoral practices, for the real estate sharks' trickery, or for the corrupt political machine. Jurgis's only salvation is to embrace socialism, Sinclair's panacea. NW; W; P

Vecki, Victor G. Threatening Shadows. Boston: The Stratford Co., 1931.

A novel about the life of a Croatian-American physician in California.

Vogel, Joseph. Man's Courage. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1938.

Story of Adam Wolak, Polish immigrant, and his family in a small American city. Adam had come to America dreaming of his own farm, but after eighteen years as a day laborer, the depression put the seal of defeat on his dream. W

Williamson, Thames R. Hunky. St. Louis: Coward, 1929.

A psychological study of a passive and unskilled Slovenian laborer. Jencic is an inarticulate giant whose only means of self-expression is in the strength it takes to shift bags of flour all day long. The girls at the bakery mock him, but Jencic plods along unheedingly until Teena gets herself into trouble and turns to Jencic for help. W

B. Biography, Autobiography, and History

*Adamic, Louis. Laughing in the Jungle: The Autobiography of an Immigrant in America. New York: Arno Press, 1969. Originally published in 1932.

Autobiography of a Yugoslavian who came to America in 1913. An unconventional story that focuses less on Adamic's self and more on his adopted country, the "jungle" of his title. It is Louis Adamic's contention that the United States is "more of a jungle than a civilization--a land of deep economic, social, spiritual, and intellectual chaos and distress, in which by far the most precious possession a sensitive and intelligent person can have is an active sense of humor."

**O'Neill, John. Prodigal Genius. The Life of Nikola Tesla. New York: David McKay, 1964. Originally published in 1944.

Sympathetic biography of a famous inventor, an electrical wizard, who died in comparative poverty in 1943. Born in Yugoslavia in 1856, Tesla came to America as a young man, was associated for a time with Edison, and made a fortune by selling his alternating-current patents to George Westinghouse.

*Pilarski, Laura. They Came from Poland. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1969.

The stories of famous Polish-Americans: Casimir Pulaski, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Ignace Paderewski, Artur Rubinstein, and Edmund Muskie are included.

Prpić, George J. The Croatian Immigrants in America. New York: Philosophical Library, 1971.

The first comprehensive book on the history of the life work, contributions and background of the Croatian immigrants. A most valuable book for Croatian-American literature and all aspects of the Croatian contribution to America.

Pupin, Michael. From Immigrant to Inventor. New York: Scribner, 1950.

The autobiography of the Serbian immigrant who became a famous physicist at Columbia. Especially for junior high school.

Sanjek, Louis. In Silence. New York: Fortuny's Publishers, 1938.

An autobiography of Louis Sanjek, a Croatian immigrant Lutheran minister.